

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXVIII.
NUMBER 22.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1891.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

Summary of News.

Monday, 25th May.

EXPORTS of raw jute from Calcutta last year were the highest yet recorded. The total exceeded 10½ million cwt., an increase of nearly two million cwt. over the exports of 1889. In spite, however, of the enormous growth in the volume of trade, the total declared value was about 80 lakhs lower, amounting to less than 6½ crores rupees. There was a slight decline in shipments to the United Kingdom, due to a diversion of exports direct to the Continent. Exports to Germany have meanwhile nearly doubled, owing to the development of the manufacturing industry in that country.

"ATLAS" in the *World* says:—"I am informed that the severe financial pressure which, as many are aware, has been for some time past weighing heavily on the Prince of Wales, and which has caused the depression in his manner and aspect that has been so generally observed, is now in a fair way to be mitigated, and that although it is improbable that resources will be forthcoming wholly to liquidate the obligations which have gradually accumulated around His Royal Highness there will be averted the necessity, which until quite recently has been seriously apprehended, of an application to Parliament on behalf of the Prince. It has been arranged, I believe, that the Queen will contribute a large sum from her accumulations, a subsidy amounting to several hundred thousand pounds, the administration of which in satisfaction of certain classes of obligations of the Heir-Apparent, will be in the hands of certain unofficial liquidators nominated by her Majesty. Other measures are under consideration, and among the stipulations to which His Royal Highness has assented is the assignment to the Duke of Clarence of an adequate and regular income."

It is announced that important information has been laid before the Queen's Proctor with regard to the O'Shea-Parnell divorce case. It stated that enquiries are being made with a view to the probable intervention of the Queen's Proctor before the decree is made absolute. This important information emanates from a person who alleges that she was retained as a witness in the recent divorce action on behalf of the defence. She states that she could have given evidence to show that there were reasons why a divorce should not be granted, based on alleged wrongful acts which were not disclosed in Court.

HER Majesty the Queen has nominated the following as Governors of the Imperial Institute:—The Duke of Fife, Lords Salisbury, Rosebery, Herschell, Carrington, Rothschild, Thring, and Iveagh, Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir Henry James, Sir John Strachey, and Sir Owen Burne.

SERIOUS strikes are reported in Belgium. The movement is spreading. In consequence of the threatening attitude of the strikers, the fortification works under construction near Liege are guarded by troops.

THE Daulatzai and Sturi Khel Jirgas have been received. They denied having in any way joined against the British forces, or that their intention has been otherwise than peaceful. The Jirgas were dismissed, and steps are being taken to delimit the boundary along the crest of the Samana Range.

THE latest reports from Chili state that the Government warships have landed troops, and captured the town at Taltal.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Burmah Government which says that the Chief Commissioner is constantly receiving complaints from India and elsewhere regarding gazetted officers, who have failed to pay moneys alleged to be due by them and ignore all applications for the discharge of their debts. The Government, the circular adds, does not tolerate indebtedness and insolvency on the part of clerks and other subordinates, and the Chief Commissioner will deal severely with any gazetted officer who brings the Government service into disrepute by refusing or neglecting to pay his just debts.

Tuesday, 26th May.

EXTENSIVE shipments of Gold to Europe continue to be made from New York.

THE Irish Land Purchase Bill has passed through the Committee of the Commons.

A CONSIDERABLE sensation has been caused in Bombay by the assertion of a Bombay paper that the police neglected for sixty hours to follow up a clue to the Rajabai tower mystery. This clue had reference to a certain bundle of clothes said to belong to a Mahomedan of wealth and to bear marks of a desperate struggle. It is alleged that in the pocket of the coat was found a letter showing that the wearer of the clothes had gone to the tower by arrangement to meet the two Parsee girls, but not the girls who were subsequently found dead. The bundle is not forthcoming, and the police say that the story is without foundation. The question which the public is asking is why did the police delay for sixty hours before making inquiry.

Private efforts are being made to raise a Bradlaugh memorial fund in Bombay.

HEAVY storm and rain are reported from all parts in the North Western Provinces. Locusts have appeared in several districts, and the Local Government apprehends severe scarcity in many districts.

SIR EVELYN BARING, in his annual report on Egypt to the Imperial Government, declares that only a series of untoward events is now able to endanger the solvency of the country. It is possible, he says, in the next few years to further relieve the populations from taxation, but the continued prosperity of Egypt absolutely depends upon the upholding of the existing political regime, and he cannot recommend evacuation of the country by the British.

What is spoken of, as the great Hyderabad theft case, and which is now before one of the Magistrates in Bombay, is attracting much attention. A theft of over Rs. 700,000 worth of jewellery occurred in the city during the Peshkar's administration in 1884, in which one or two of the city nobles were implicated. The complainant and all the accused belong to the same family. The matter was inquired into by a commission specially appointed at the time, but as in the opinion of the then Government the inquiry was incomplete, it was subsequently referred to another commission consisting of the Nawab Mehdi Hassan, the then Chief Justice, and others. In his memorandum the Nawab Mehdi Hassan recommended that the case should be referred to the police for further investigation with a view to its being re-tried. No action appears to have been taken on this memorandum until the discovery of some of the stolen property in Bombay led to the proceeding in the Magistrate's court there. A resolution is now about to be issued in the Home Department ordering a retrial of the case by a special commission which will be vested with the powers of a High Court Judge, original criminal side. The Nawab Azum Jung is one of the accused and from the magnitude of the theft and high social position of the parties in the case, the matter is creating some sensation in the city.

THE *Bombay Gazette* referring to the action of the Government with regard to the Tansa Loan, says:—"It was an element in the calculations of the corporation that the Government of India was prepared to sanction and did actually sanction the raising of the necessary million and quarter sterling on terms which enabled the repayment to extend over sixty years. When the Corporation was committed to the undertaking, and forty-seven lakhs were raised and actually extended under the sixty years' sanction, the Government of India without other reason than their own will, ordered that the period of repayment should be reduced by one-third. Taken in conjunction with the unforeseen addition of a quarter of a million sterling to the cost of the undertaking owing to the difficulty of reaching secure foundations, this sudden repudiation by the Government of India of the original understanding entered into on both sides with full knowledge and great deliberation, will entail a further expenditure of two lakhs per annum over and above the six or seven lakhs which were calculated and provided for. The Viceroy cannot fail to recognise the obligation resting on his administration to deal fairly by the Bombay Municipality, and give no ground for regret that implicit faith was placed in the understanding that was arrived at with the Government of India."

Wednesday, 27th May.

THE prospects of the season have improved in Madras owing to the fall of rain in Tinnevely, Madura, and Coimbatore. The situation in north Arcot and Chingleput is unchanged. Prices of food and grains have varied very little.

THE recent evidence before the Malabar Marriage Commission favours legislation legalizing existing marriage relations on the Malabar Coast rather than legislation introducing a new permissive form of marriage. The lowest class of the community is said, however, to regard the proposed legislation with favour.

SOME strictures in a Yorkshire daily paper on the fate of Feudatory States arising out of the Manipur disaster has led Lord Ripon to express himself very strongly on the wisdom of respecting in India the pledges made by the British rulers of that country. Writing to the *Leeds Mercury*, the Marquis says:—"The leading article in this morning's *Leeds Mercury* on the recent sad events in India concludes with a passage upon which I wish to make a few observations. The language used at the conclusion of the article to which I have referred goes beyond the particular case of Manipur, and seems to imply, though probably that was not the intention of the writer, that it is the destiny of Native States surrounded by British territory to be annexed sooner or later by the British Government. The words used are: 'Situating as it is between two British possessions, and nominally under British authority, the destiny of Manipur was to be annexed to our Indian Empire sooner or later. This revolt and its lamentable loss of life have only precipitated the date of annexation.'"

"Now, his Lordship continued, 'if it is to be regarded as the destiny of every Native State which is situated between two British possessions and nominally under British authority, to be sooner or later annexed to our Indian Empire, there is scarcely any Native State in India which is safe from such annexation; the policy inaugurated by Lord Canning after the Mutiny would have to be abandoned; and the pledges of the Queen's Proclamation would be made worthless. Lord Canning's policy has given to India nearly forty years of internal peace; it has secured the loyalty of the Native Princes, and it concerns the honour of this country that it should be maintained. A reversal of that policy would alarm the head of every State from one end of India to another, and I would not guarantee the tranquility of our Indian Empire for five years after so fatal a course was adopted. I do not suppose that the writer of the article on which I am commenting had such a change of policy in view, but the words which he used might be taken to imply it."

"KNOWING as I do with what remarkable keenness the language of important English journals is read by the Native Princes, I feel bound to enter my protest against the idea too prevalent among a certain section of Englishmen in India, that it is our 'manifest destiny' ultimately to absorb all the Native States now existing. I entertain so strong a feeling of the importance of maintaining unimpaired the confidence of Native Princes and Chiefs in the strict observance on our part of the policy of Lord Canning and of the pledges of the Queen's Proclamation, that I cannot but regard the use of the unguarded expressions inconsistent with that policy, and those pledges as most strongly to be deprecated. I trust that no events, however calculated to excite the feelings or to move our regrets, will induce the Indian Government or the Government at home to abandon the principles which were solemnly proclaimed when the direct administration of India was transferred to the crown, and which are regarded by the rulers of Native States as the solid foundation upon which their rights securely rest."

KAJAO, the man who confessed to having murdered Mr. Grimwood on the steps of the Durbar hall, was hung on Monday morning near the site of the daily bazar, opposite the west or Cachar gate, and close to the polo ground. He was marched down from the jail under an escort of the 2nd Gurkhas at 7 A.M., and the ground was kept by 100 rifles of the same regiment. The prisoner appeared quite unconcerned and indifferent.

JULES DE GRAND the notorious murderer who recently escaped from the Nowgong Jail and was recaptured in Orcha, was handed on Friday morning.

Thursday, 28th May.

THE *anabas* of the North American tropics is a most wonderful fish belonging to the perch tribe. At a certain season of the year it fills with water a labyrinthine cavity situated above its gills or breathing organs, and boldly ventures forth from its natural habitat to lead for a time the life of an inhabitant of the air. It climbs the banks of the river or lake from which it issues by means of its spiny fins, and during its slow uncouth wanderings over the land takes care to moisten regularly its respiratory apparatus, little by little with the liquid contained in the store in its head. According to some American naturalists, the *anabas* has even been observed climbing trees, making use of the cracks in the bark to enable it to do so. Why it should want to climb trees, however, has not been explained.

THE New York *Morning Journal* has been seeking the secret of longevity from "six grand old men," of whom two are Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tennyson. Mr. Gladstone is kind enough to say that he takes seven hours of peaceful sleep every night. "When at Hawarden Park," he adds, "I attend morning church daily. Aside from the spiritual benefit derived from religious exercises I believe that going to church exercises a soothing influence upon the whole nervous system." And yet Mr. Gladstone goes in for disestablishment! The Poet Laureate is represented by the same authority as stating that—"My having celebrated my eighty-first birthday is probably in consequence of my not having worried or fretted over the small affairs of life. 'Cast all your cares on God,' is Enoch Arden's advice to his wife. I have tried to do so, and by His grace I have lived to be old."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Bombay Gazette* :—

Some days ago I proceeded to Damka, a village of some importance, about 15 miles from Surat, to spend some days with my relatives there. Whilst one day loitering on the "khari" (beach), I saw at a distance a snake winding itself round the body of a full-grown goat. I proceeded a little nearer to the spot, but at that moment the goat fell down, apparently quite dead. The snake now began uncoiling itself from the body of the goat, and was coming towards me, and as I had nothing in my hand to defend myself with, I took to my heels in another direction until I lost sight of the reptile, where after spending about an hour, I retraced my steps homewards. My way lay through the place where the goat lay dead, and on nearing the spot to my utter amazement, I saw the very snake trying to swallow the goat. I was all the more surprised, as the snake was not much thicker than my hand; whereas the goat was a full-grown animal. The snake had already swallowed both the hind legs together, and was now gradually going upwards, but so slow seemed the progress that I went home to fetch my umbrella to screen my face from the burning rays. When I returned about 9 A.M. I saw the snake lying lazily, having in fact made no progress at all in the interval with the body. It lay for more than 20 minutes in this sluggish condition, and I thought it was not swallowing the body, so I turned to go home. Just at the moment a light movement on the part of the reptile arrested my attention, and at the same time the body, about 2 inches slipped into the reptile's mouth. I now, seating myself on a stone, began to watch the proceeding. Bit by bit it began to rouse itself from its lethargy, and swallow the body and by about 12-30 it had finished the whole. It then again lazily coiled itself with its much inflated body. At this time I told one of my men, to bring a sharp knife, and went close to the reptile. But it did not take any notice of me. I took a minute survey of it, and then threw a stone at it, which aroused him considerably though not sufficiently to be in any way dangerous. At length I despatched it with a big stone, and had it skin opened with the knife, when the body of the goat dropped down. All the big bones were crushed and the body was squeezed to such an extent that it looked like one long thinned mass. It seemed really a great wonder to me how the bones of such a large goat could have been broken by a snake which was in thickness not much bigger than the hand; and then how could it ever have devoured such a thick body? The skin of the snake measured 7 ft. 8½ inches long and 11½ inches in circumference. I have travelled over many parts of India, and have seen many such cases, but not one that can be compared to this, which, I think, is quite extraordinary.

MR. Gladstone is now at Hawarden, the attack of influenza from which he is suffering being of a severe nature.

TELEGRAMS received from Buenos Ayres state that the troops have suppressed an attempted rising at Cordova in the Argentine Republic. Firing took place in the streets of the town and lasted several hours, many persons being injured.

THE *London Gazette* contains a notification that the Queen had been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross upon Lieutenant Grant for his conspicuous bravery and devotion in advancing with the greatest intrepidity and capturing and holding Thobal against a large force of the enemy during the recent rising in Manipur. The notification further says that Lieutenant Grant inspired his men with equal heroism, and for his services he is also promoted first to the rank of Captain and then to that of Major.

Friday, 29th May.

AN outbreak is reported from Keonjhar, one of the principal tributary mehals of Orissa. The people have risen against the Raja, taken his fort and imprisoned his manager, and have released the prisoners in jail. A hundred and fifty police have been sent from Singbhoom side and a hundred from the Cuttack side to the scene of the disturbance, besides which a wing of the 17th Native Infantry is being despatched from Calcutta.

THIS is not the first time that the State of Keonjhar has known disturbances. In 1868, on the failure of the succession, the Government nomination being unpopular, the Bhuiyas rose, murdered the minister, and declared for a candidate of their own. A considerable force was sent against the insurgents, and a harassing warfare ensued. Eventually the ringleaders were captured, some of them executed and some transported or imprisoned, and the country was then placed under British superintendence: but subsequently was handed back to the Raja under certain conditions. It is expected that the police will suffice to deal with the present disturbances. Keonjhar is, with the exception of Mourbhanj, the largest of the Tributary States of Orissa.

ACCORDING to the *Daily News'* correspondent at Odessa, the active persecution of the Jews by the Russian Government is becoming more and more serious. Eight hundred Jewish families, numbering in all more than four thousand souls, are, he writes, under orders to leave Kieff immediately, and the contemplated expulsion of Jews from the city and Government of Kieff will affect altogether at least 15,000 of their number. Those who have the means are emigrating, but unfortunately there is a large residuum of poor artisans and their families who find themselves in cruel straits on reaching the Austrian frontier without money. The Austrian authorities are also refusing domicile to Jewish pauper immigrants. The police authorities are prosecuting raids among the Jews with great severity. The rigour with which the new edict is being carried out by the police is causing a voluntary exodus of Jews from the region of Moscow who have legitimate claims to permanent residence, but are afraid of the penalties now indiscriminately inflicted. The great Jewish centre of Odessa is within the pale, but distrust in the execution of the new edict is now so widely felt that the ordinary Jewish emigration has grown fourfold during the past few weeks.

INFLUENZA is still spreading in the provinces of England. The civic dignitaries of York have been especially unfortunate, for not only are the Lord Mayor and the City Sheriff victims to the pest, but the Deputy Lord Mayor also. The Archbishop of York, though he has been absent from his diocese for some time, has not escaped the disease, which is now ravaging some parts of Yorkshire. His Grace is at present detained in London by an attack of the pest. Some hundreds of working men in York are also reported to be among the sufferers. In Sheffield the ravages of the disease have become terrible, and the number of deaths already recorded testify to its virulence, which appears to exceed that which was experienced there in the early part of last year. In other parts of the country there is also a spread of the pestilence.

THE committee of the Congress on Hygiene and Demography has urged the India Office to invite the authorities at Simla to send a limited number of native experts to the Congress.

THE Emperor William at a festival recently given in his honour at Dusseldorf by the authorities of the Rhine Province, made a long speech referring to the years which he had passed as a student at Bonn and the associations which connected his grandfather, his father and himself with the Rhine Province. The Emperor said that the preservation of peaceful relations with the Foreign Powers was a duty which his position laid upon him. He would rejoice if, supported by the grace of Heaven, he could hold in his hand the peace of Europe. He would then take care that it should never be disturbed. In any case, however, he would leave no stone unturned to preserve the blessings of peace. At home also things were gradually becoming more firmly established. He would spare no pains to ensure that industry should come to its rights, and that remark applied alike to employers and employed. He was able to announce that a commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary had been finally drawn up, and that treaty would confer advantages upon the country. In conclusion the Emperor said that he was firmly convinced that salvation lay in the co-operation of all ranks and classes.

RAI DURGAGATI BANNERJI, BAHADUR, Deputy Collector of Calcutta, has been vested with special appellate powers, under Sec. 87 of Act VII. (B. C.) of 1876.

Saturday, 30th May.

MR. HALLEN, the Inspector-General of the Horse-Breeding Operations in India, who is now on a visit to Bombay, has obtained from Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit a renewal of his promise to subscribe twenty-five thousand rupees towards the cost of a hospital for animals in Calcutta. It is intended to establish a Government veterinary college in connection with the hospital after the model of the one in Bombay.

THE Government of Bombay have just published an extract from a letter from the British Consul-General at Zanzibar warning Europeans against coming to Zanzibar and Mombasa in search of work. He says that of late numbers of Europeans have been disappointed on coming to these regions, and suggests that his warning be placarded on the Bombay docks. This suggestion is to be carried out.

IN the House of Commons the Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question, said that he was not aware of any change regarding the rent of the Burmah Ruby Mines. There was no intention, he said, on the part of Government to remit this portion of the Indian Revenue; but he declined to undertake that such remission would not occur without the House being previously informed.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *Morning Post* particulars of a daring outrage committed by a Mahomedan on a lady travelling alone in a reserve compartment in the Indian Midland Railway on the 23rd instant. It appears that when the mail train from Jhansi to Itarsi was nearing a station a gentleman, travelling in the next compartment, heard screams and looking out saw the culprit, standing on the foot-board of the ladies' compartment. On arrival of the train at the station the intruder made off to his own compartment. He entered the ladies' compartment through the window and attempted to outrage her threatening her with a dagger, but she resisted till the arrival of the train at Lalitpur, where an enquiry was made. The culprit confessed his guilt and asked the forgiveness of the lady who was in a pitiable state having her clothes torn in the scuffle. The Mahomedan belongs to Bhopal and is reported to be well connected; he was placed under police supervision at Lalitpur. Is this a *canard*?

MR. GLADSTONE is a man of deep faith in God. Every Sunday he goes to his village Church and prays. In that Church an old man of the sweeper class is employed in some work. Not seeing him in the Church for a few Sundays, he asked of his wife, an old woman, about her husband. She said the old man was ill. Next day Mr. Gladstone went to the sweeper's house with a religious book, some medicine and some suitable food. The sweeper was badly suffering from pains caused by the illness. Mr. Gladstone with great affection began to pass his hand over his body, reading apt passages from religious books. He cooled his heated heart and mind, and calmed him by feeding him with his own hand. As long as the sweeper was ill, Mr. Gladstone now and again went to see him.

IN his second letter, dated the 9th of April, Colonel Johnstone deals specifically with the future of Manipur, and pleads strongly against the annexation of the country. He writes, "It is not the recognised Raja of Manipur who has risen against us—he is still a fugitive in Calcutta; it is the rebel and puppet brothers, the Senapati and the Jubaraj, who rose against him, and have now risen against us with whom we have to deal. The Manipuris from long habit obey the Raja *de facto*; they feel their first allegiance due to him; and the sepoys who fought against our people did so, knowing that a refusal to obey would mean death. We have never made it clear to them that they have a duty to us, but we may be sure that none of them fought against us, except under compulsion. Thus it would seem that we have military outbreak, headed by two usurpers, to deal with, and not a rising of a legitimate ruler against the Paramount Power. This necessitates the condign punishment of all who have taken arms against us, but not the absorption of a most interesting little State and race in British territory, and the obliteration of much that is of surpassing interest in the lives of the people, by reducing them to the dead level of a British district, with its cumbersome system utterly unsuited to them."

AMONG the curiosities of the recent census in America is a group of five living generations of one family. Mrs. Catharine Sharp, the oldest of the family, is in her 114th year, and is still in very good health. Her daughter, Mrs. Smith, is also a wonderfully preserved woman who is 73, but looks only half that age. Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sharp's grand-daughter, is 41 and scarcely a wrinkle has yet furrowed her brow. Looking like a child is pretty little Mary Wetherill, the great-grand-daughter, only 21 and the mother of two baby girls. The old lady ascribes her long life to the absence of worry.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1891.

THE OPIUM DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is a relief to learn that Sir Joseph Pease's resolution condemning the connection of the Indian Government with the Opium trade was not after all carried in the House of Commons. At the time of the debate Reuter telegraphed as if the division had been taken on the resolution, and the whole London press seem to have had the idea; but they all made a mistake. It appears that Sir Joseph Pease on the motion that the Speaker do leave the Chair obtained a majority of 30 in a House of near 300 members amid the wild cheers of the Opposition. Sir Joseph having proposed his resolution, Sir Robert Fowler moved an amendment to the effect that the House should take steps to reimburse the Indian Government the loss that would be caused by the surrender of the revenue. But before the debate could be proceeded with midnight came, and the House had to adjourn. The adjourned debate would have been renewed if the Government had given up a night; but Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the House, refused to do this. The consequence is that Sir Joseph Pease's resolution condemning the connection of the Indian Government with the opium trade has not yet been carried and passed as a substantive motion at all. The rejoicings of the Anti-Opium League which imagined that on the 10th of April it had gained a glorious victory and had gone so far as to arrange a dinner to celebrate the event, were thus premature. Had the adjourned debate taken place, there is good reason to believe that Sir Joseph Pease's motion would have been rejected.

But although Sir Joseph's resolution condemning the connection of the Indian Government with the opium trade was not passed as a substantive motion at all, still the discussion that took place upon it in the House of Commons possesses a peculiar interest for the people of this country. The speech made by Sir Joseph Pease on the occasion was pretty much the same that he had delivered before upon this subject. But the resolution proposed by him this time differed from its predecessors in one important respect. Formerly Sir Joseph used to urge that the Indian Government should cease to grant licenses for the cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of the drug. But on the 10th ultimo he proceeded further and contended that measures should be taken to arrest the transit of Malwa opium through British territory. He not only viewed the connection of the Indian Government with the manufacture of the drug as most wicked, but also thought that the Malwa duty was as open to attack as any portion of the opium revenue. As this argument has now been advanced for the first time, it demands careful and attentive consideration. Mr. M. J. Stuart, who seconded Sir Joseph Pease's resolution said:—"A great deal was said about our having the alcohol question at home to get rid of at first, but he maintained that the two things were very different. In this country the Government were not directly mixed up with the manufacture of alcohol as the Government of India was with that of opium. If the Government owned distilleries in this country they would hear a good deal about it, but that was practically what was the case in India." Now, it is no doubt true that the Government is directly connected with the manufacture of Bengal opium, but that is certainly not the case in regard to the Malwa drug. With the cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium in Malwa the Government has nothing whatever to do, and it merely levies a transit duty on the drug when it passes through British territory. In so far at least as Malwa opium is concerned, the revenue derived from it stands exactly on the same footing as the excise duties levied in England and other European countries. Sir Joseph Pease and his supporters should also

remember that the Government of India cannot prohibit the cultivation of the poppy in Malwa without breaking faith with the Feudatory Chiefs concerned, as their opium revenue has been guaranteed by the British Government.

The anti-opium fanatics would have the world believe that England forced the drug on the Chinese, and that its use is the source of much human misery and crime. But what are the facts? Whatever may have been the case before, it can no longer be contended with any show of reason that the Chinese are compelled to take Indian opium. The Treaty of Chefoo has given them complete option in this matter. Under the provisions of that Treaty the Chinese can at any moment terminate it by giving twelve months' notice. They are also at perfect liberty to increase the duty on opium to any extent they pleased or to exclude it altogether. It will thus be seen that by the Treaty of Chefoo the Chinese have power to deal with the opium traffic by prohibitive tariff, so as to cut it off, or by a twelve months' notice they can exclude the introduction of opium into the country altogether. As regards the medical aspects of the case, Dr. Farquharson, who followed Mr. M. J. Stuart, discussed them with great ability and fairness of spirit. The learned doctor observed:—"Opium was like alcohol, in so far as it was a tonic and restorative in small doses, but intoxicant in large doses, and by far the greater part of the opium consumed in tropical climates was used in small doses * * * Some thing had been said of the Rajputs, who habitually ate opium. He had travelled in Rajputana, and a finer and more vigorous set of people he had never seen. If their physique was the result of demoralization through opium, the sooner we became demoralized in the same way the better. The Burmese were addicted to the same practice, but they were an extremely active and cheerful people. Opium in small doses was a tonic of considerable value in preventing ague, and was used by the people of Cambridgeshire for that purpose. In China opium was used in lung and bronchial affections. The life of a friend of his own, who suffered from consumption, had been prolonged for some years by its use. He [Dr. Farquharson] was very much surprised to hear that the use of opium was a worse habit than drunkenness. The opium smoker might be quite useless, but, at any rate, he was not mischievous; he did not beat his wife. Indeed, he knew of no class of crime which owed its origin to opium. Then, opium was much less injurious in its secondary effects. It did not cause degeneration of tissue as alcohol did. A man might ruin his digestion with opium, but if he gave up the habit he could be cured. But a man addicted to alcohol ruined his liver, his heart and his brain, and died a miserable death from the secondary results. Very large quantities of opium might be taken without permanently injurious effects. In one case where half a pint was habitually taken as a dose, the man gave up the habit, and became quite healthy; and in another case, a lady who took 200 to 300 grains per diem lived up to the age of 90." Such is the opinion of a professional man who has carefully observed the effects of opium.

But the most important speech of the evening was made by Sir Richard Temple. He maintained that the opium trade of India was just as defensible as the excise system of England or of any other country. He pointed out that three-fourths of the opium consumed in China was produced in that country, and that the remaining one-fourth was imported from India. "So that on the whole," justly remarked Sir Richard Temple, "the Indian opium in China was to the opium consumed in China what the Champagne of France was to the rest of the wine of that country. * * * At the present moment China was perfectly free to impose any tax she chose upon Indian opium, which in fact, was at her mercy. If, therefore, China was being poisoned, she was poisoning herself." These are hard stern facts which can not be gainsaid; but then facts have no weight with sentimental philanthropists. The cultivation of the poppy has of late years largely increased in China—a fact which conclusively shows that even if the Indian opium trade were

completely suppressed, not one ounce less of the drug would be consumed by the Chinese than before. Sir Richard Temple then proceeded to consider what was England's action in this matter and said:—"We taxed this Indian opium—taxed it heavily—just as the Chancellor of the Exchequer taxed the whiskey of Scotland and Ireland. There was no more national guilt in taxing a drug than a spirit—in taxing opium than in taxing whiskey. The possibility that mischief might result from the excessive use of a thing had never been treated as a ground for taxation. It was said that we took revenue from an unholy thing, but exactly the same thing might be said of our own revenue from spirits. The arguments relating to opium are on all fours with the arguments that might be used as to the taxation derived from alcohol in all European countries." This is the language of common sense; but then anti-opium fanatics are utterly wanting in common sense. It is really very strange that in all the arguments used against opium Sir Joseph Pease and those who think with him set up higher standards for India and China than could be set up in England or any other European country. But common fairness demands that they should remove the beam from the national eye before complaining of the mote in the Eastern eye. When England has surrendered the revenue which she derives from spirits there will be time enough to call upon India to sacrifice her opium revenue. "In respect of the consumption of stimulants and drugs, India," as Sir Richard Temple pertinently observed, "was a model to the British Empire; we had a strict system of excise and the whole matter was carefully guarded, the result being that there was a reign of temperance throughout the mass of India unknown to these more civilised countries. In the south of India possibly 5 or 6 per cent. of the population were consumers of drugs, but in other parts the percentage was much less, and he was within the mark when he said that not more than 4 per cent. of the vast population of 260,000,000 ever touched any alcoholic or narcotic substance. That was a result of which they might be proud." Well did Sir Richard Temple say that the only result of the abolition of the Indian opium trade would be to stimulate the consumption of a narcotic drug.

THE SIBPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

ONE of the best and most useful acts of the late lamented Sir Ashley Eden as ruler of Bengal was the establishment of the Sibpur Engineering College. The Calcutta Civil Engineering College, under the superintendence of distinguished Royal Engineers like Captain E. C. S. Williams and Major George Chesney, had done excellent work in its day, and produced a considerable number of able Indian Engineers, some of whom are still in the service. But acting under the advice of the Strachey Brothers, who are strongly opposed to Native advancement, the Government of India abolished the Calcutta Civil Engineering College as a special institution and made it a department of the Presidency College. This arrangement, together with the establishment of the Cooper's Hill College, dealt a severe blow to the aspirations of the educated Natives for higher employment in the Public Works Department. Sir Ashley Eden endeavoured to rectify the mistake committed by making the Calcutta Civil Engineering College a department of the Presidency College. He accordingly transferred it in 1880 to Sibpur in close contiguity to the workshops established at that place by the Public Works Department. The object which he had in view in thus associating the College with the workshops was to secure the combination of manual training with class instruction, in order to qualify the students of the College in the fullest possible manner for the duties which they would afterwards have to discharge. The original plan was to provide for the instruction of four classes of students, namely, Civil Engineers, Mechanical Engineers, Civil Overseers and Mechanical Foremen. The College, however, opened with

three classes, no students presenting themselves, either then or afterwards, for admission to the Mechanical Engineer class, which has consequently never been opened. In 1882 the Civil Overseer class was closed, as very few students joined it. Since that time the College has consisted of two classes only, Engineers and apprentices. But the number of students passing the University examinations for the License in Engineering has been comparatively small, though large numbers of apprentices have left the College annually with certificates of competency signed by the Principal of the College and the Executive Engineer in charge of the Workshops.

As the Sibpur College did not fulfil the object which Sir Ashley Eden had in view in establishing it, Sir Steuart Bayley appointed a Committee under the presidency of Colonel Neill to enquire into the method of instruction in the College. After careful enquiry, the Committee submitted their report, upon which Sir Charles Elliott has recently passed final orders. The Committee recommended that the standard for admission to the Engineering Department of the College should be raised; and scholarships should be so distributed as to attract students of the highest attainments. Both their recommendations were sanctioned by Sir Steuart Bayley last year, and they will meet with the approval of all sensible and right-thinking persons. The Committee further proposed that the Principal of the College be authorised to hold a final College examination for those students of the Engineer class who have failed at the University examination for their degree so that they might still obtain some acknowledgment of the extent to which they had prosecuted their studies. This proposal which is now sanctioned by Sir Charles Elliott, is also a move in the right direction. Another recommendation made by the Committee was that the Workshops should be closed altogether, the annual training of the students being provided for, after their theoretical course was over, in Railway workshops and other places affording similar opportunities for instruction. The Director of Public Instruction rightly objected to this proposal on the ground that if it were carried out, it would be likely to jeopardise, if not to ruin the, Mechanical Apprentice class. He strongly urged that in his opinion the maintenance of the Workshops was a necessity. The Government of India took the same view, and directed that some of the works of the Public Works Department should continue to be undertaken at the Sibpur Workshops, and that Local Boards and other bodies should be encouraged to patronise the institution in a similar manner. Sir Charles Elliott has accordingly issued orders in the Public Works Department that, in future appropriations of funds for expenditure on public works, it may be arranged to send a sufficient quantity of work to the Sibpur shops, so as to keep them regularly and fully employed. His Honor has also sanctioned the purchase of six lathes, four shaping machines and two planing machines which will be reserved for the use of the students, the provision of a well-equipped model-room, the erection of a testing-room and the strengthening of the staff by the appointment of one European and four more Native instructors, whose whole time will be devoted to the practical training of the students. The additional expenditure sanctioned for the current financial year for the better practical training of students in the Sibpur College amounts to upwards of a quarter of a lakh of rupees, and this is exclusive of the new testing-room and testing apparatus, the cost of which has yet to be furnished.

It is needless to say that the measures described above relate mainly to the Mechanical apprentice class, composed almost exclusively of Europeans and Eurasians, which has hitherto been the most important and successful of all the classes of the College. For this Department a European headmaster on Rs. 300 a month has lately been sanctioned, and this officer is also charged with the supervision of the Christian students' mess. It will be remembered that the failure of the majority of the students of the Engineer class at the University examination for their degree was the cause which more immediately led to the institution of the inquiry

to which reference has been made above. Now, what measures have been sanctioned by Sir Charles Elliott in order to make this class more successful than it has hitherto been? It is true that the standard for admission to the Engineering College has been raised and it has been arranged that the scholarships should be so formed as to attract students of the highest attainments. But these measures alone will not make the Engineer class more popular and successful than it has hitherto been. Students of the highest attainments will not be attracted to the Engineering Department of the Sibpur College by the mere award of scholarships. Before joining the College such students will carefully consider what prospects they have in life after their education is finished. The Government Resolution under notice says:—"The Lieutenant-Governor attaches very great importance to the maintenance of the College at the highest possible point of efficiency. He considers that the increase of the number of young men trained to engineering pursuits and qualified by their training to develop the resources of their province, is an object on which he is justified in incurring large outlay, since he is confident that all such outlay will be fully reproductive." True; but the mere expenditure of money in the purchase of machines and the provision of scholarships and model-rooms and testing-apparatus will not attract students of the highest attainments to the Engineering Department of the Sibpur College. Under existing rules one or two appointments in the grade of Assistant Engineers are reserved in alternate years for students of the College who qualify at the University Examinations, and who afterwards show satisfactory progress when posted on probation to public works. In addition to this, Sir Charles Elliott announces that he is prepared to guarantee that four appointments in the Upper Subordinate grade of the Public Works Department should annually be given to qualified students of the College who have graduated in Engineering at the Calcutta University, and successfully passed the subsequent period of practical training. The guarantee of four Overseerships, to men who have qualified for employment as Assistant Engineers cannot, it is obvious, attract students of the highest attainments to the Engineering Department of the Sibpur College. If this Department is to be made successful, at least four appointments in the grade of Assistant Engineers should be annually reserved for students of the Sibpur College, as is now done for those of the Rurkee College.

DR. VOELCKER ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

THE reader knows that about a couple of years ago Dr. Augustus Voelcker, the well known Scientific Agriculturist, came out to India, commissioned by the Secretary of State, to enquire into the conditions of agriculture in this country. His instructions were to examine the agricultural system of India, and to offer such suggestions as might lead to its improvement—"more particularly that which might result from the teachings of Science." Fortunately for India, Dr. Voelcker came out with an open mind. He made an extensive tour in the country and spent nearly fifteen months in studying the condition of Indian agriculture. Dr. Voelcker went back to England at the beginning of the present year. He has not, so far as we are aware, submitted his report to the India Office, but he has contributed an article under the title of "Indian Agriculture in its Physical Aspects," to the current number of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. As the article is written for the benefit of English readers, much of the information it contains is of a rudimentary character. Nevertheless, the paper is interesting, inasmuch as it enables us to know something of the conclusions at which Dr. Voelcker has arrived as the result of his inquiries into the agricultural systems of India.

At the outset Dr. Voelcker observes that he can hardly imagine any field so fertile as

India affords; and "when one is privileged, as I have been, to pursue an investigation under auspices so favourable and with advantages so great as were afforded to myself, he can scarcely fail to return deeply impressed with the general excellence of the native agriculture of India." As the Doctor worked under the auspices of the Government of India special facilities were no doubt afforded to him for traversing the country and enquiring into its agricultural condition; otherwise he would not have been able to collect so much valuable information within the short space of fifteen months. The first and most natural differences between Europe and India that struck Dr. Voelcker are the prevailing heat and the ever present sun, which play a most important part in determining the agriculture of India. He describes the difference between an Indian and an English landscape, as presented in glimpses taken while travelling, and writes:—"As the journey is made from Bombay or other seaport into the open country, the town is rapidly left, and many an hour or even a whole day may be passed in the train before another town of any considerable size is met with; for agriculture is the staple industry and occupation of the people. But in place of the wide and often undulating fields of England, the monotony of crop-growing pleasantly broken here and there by the variation of pasture land with its feeding herds of cattle and sheep, we find in India a level plain stretching for many miles along our route, and split up into almost minute divisions, upon which not one but several crops or patches of crops may be seen growing. No hedges or even stone walls mark the boundary either of field or holding, for, in all but a few special districts, hedges properly so-called, will not grow, and in other parts one may traverse a thousand miles without coming across a stone of even the size of a pebble." The would-be agricultural reformer should carefully bear in mind the fact that India is widely different from England in its climate, the character of its seasons, and its agricultural aspects. Dr. Voelcker also explains that there is hardly a statement that can be made about Indian agriculture in one district, which cannot be met by precisely opposite statements taken from the experience of another; and that in this consisted the very difficulty he had to meet—the impossibility of suggesting any general improvement which might be applicable to many parts alike.

With regard to the condition of Indian agriculture, Dr. Voelcker, we are glad to find, has come to a sound conclusion. He says, "generally, the agriculture of India is, in my opinion, excellent; and how to improve it is a problem which is, I do not hesitate to say, a harder one than how to improve English agriculture. More than this I have seen numerous instances of as fine and careful cultivation, combined with fertility of resource, on the part of the *rayat*, or cultivating tenant, as is to be met with in the best parts of our own country. The excellence of his cultivation is bounded not by the use he makes of the facilities; indeed, it is wonderful how he does utilise what he has. Nor is it bounded by his want of knowledge, but by the existence or non-existence of the essential requisites to success. I therefore, unhesitatingly dispose of the ideas which have been erroneously entertained that *rayat's* cultivation is primitive and backward, and say that nearly all the attempts made in the past to teach him have failed because he understands far better than his would-be teachers the particular circumstances under which he has to pursue his calling." This is exactly the view we have always taken of this question, and we are exceedingly delighted to find its soundness confirmed by the opinion of an eminent scientific specialist like Dr. Voelcker.

The assumption of our enthusiastic agricultural reformer is that the ignorance and conservatism of the cultivator stand in the way of the introduction of improved methods of tillage into this country. He would have us believe that the system does not know the importance of fallow, or the value of manure, or of a rotation of crops. It was under this belief that the Agricultural Department established Model Farms in various parts of the

country, and conducted worthless experiments at a considerable cost. The late Sir Ashley Eden, in his famous minute on the North-West Agricultural Department, justly remarked that the experiments made under the orders of the Government of India in the various model farms, have clearly shown that those who were employed to teach the agriculture, had more to learn from the people than the people from them. The perfect justice of this remark has been conclusively proved by the opinion which Dr. Voelcker has formed of the condition of agriculture in India. Sir Ashley Eden, it will be remembered, also pointed out the mischief of ploughing, and he was at the time ridiculed for doing this. Let us now hear what Dr. Voelcker has to say on the Native system of ploughing. He writes:—"The moisture of this [the soil] naturally leads one to consider whether the native system of shallow-ploughing, or rather *scratching* the ground is so very wrong as would-be improvers have made it out to be. The action of the native plough resembles that of a pointed stick running just below the surface of the ground, some 2½ to 3 inches deep, and stirring the soil whilst it tears out and brings to the surface any infesting weed. Though there may be instances where deep ploughing would be effectual, I believe that in the great majority of cases the native system of ploughing is the one best adapted to the conditions, and that, were a furrow-turning plough used, the result would be to lose a great deal of the precious moisture. Again, if the soil be at all stiff the slice turned up by an English plough would speedily become baked in the hot sun, and remain a brick rather than soil. The native ploughing, on the contrary, pulverises the soil, and the repeated going over the land, while it costs the cultivator no more (for the bullocks and labour are his own) enables him to get that fine tilth which is essential to him, and thereby he does not lose the moisture. Frequently with a furrow-turning plough it would happen that weeds instead of being torn out, as they would be by the digging action of the native plough, would be buried, and there are many of these in India which would speedily spring up again and form a dense matting." These observations we commend to Sir Edward Buck, who, while in charge of the North-West Agricultural Department, invented what he was pleased to call an improved plough, which was forced on thousands of cultivators in estates under the Court of Wards. Dr. Voelcker points out that the work in the case of irrigation from wells is admirably done and he tells us that the garden-land presents some of the most splendid features of careful and high-class cultivation that one can possibly see in any part of the world. On the whole, Dr. Voelcker is convinced that, could the ryot have manure and water where there is need of them, "he would be behind none in the results of his cultivating skill and diligence."

It will thus be seen that, in the opinion of a scientific specialist like Dr. Voelcker, the Indian cultivator has very little to learn. He knows the importance and value of manure and water, and could he have an ample supply of these he would be behind no cultivator in the world. Such is the conclusion at which an expert of repute in agricultural chemistry has arrived after a careful examination of the systems of Indian agriculture, and yet we are told that all that is wanted to enable the ryot to adopt improved methods of tillage is to bring out agricultural chemists from England. The assumption that the ryot is ignorant has no legs to stand upon. He is thoroughly well aware of the importance of fallow and of the value of manure. But the poor fellow has not the means to put his knowledge into practice. This being the case, the Government cannot commit a greater mistake than to import agricultural chemists from Eupore for teaching improved methods of tillage to the Indian ryot.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

V.

WE are glad to observe that our contemporary of the *Statesman* has returned a satisfactory answer to our questionings regarding certain remarks he made about the scheme of the Science Association. The answer has come, with our contemporary's characteristic candour, in the shape of a free confession and a generous disavowal of any hostility to the scheme of the Association in itself. Our questionings are admitted to be "not altogether unreasonable." The words we had quoted, though in his opinion, "are adequately explained by the context, might, if isolated, seem to imply dissatisfaction with the scheme of the Association in itself." Our comments on our contemporary's remark amounted to this much and no more. We know him to be a sincere and warm friend of our country, and we, therefore, expressed our regret that in his zeal for the encouragement of unselfish commercial enterprise "he should have been betrayed into an *unguarded expression of opinion which looks like a depreciation and condemnation of the objects of the Science Association.*" We are now glad to see that he has explained his meaning more fully and clearly. "The fact is," says he, "that our remark had reference, not to the scheme considered in relation to the object proposed by the founders of the Association, or to the worth of that object, but to the scheme considered in relation to certain expectations very commonly entertained regarding its results. What seemed to us was that the terms in which Sir Charles Elliott spoke of the possibilities before the Association, implied oblivion of the vast changes which must take place in its environment before any extensive practical results can be looked for from its operations; and that the very scheme of the Association, which is to impart the principles of Science, and not to assist directly in its technical application, was such as, from its nature, to imply the disappointment of these roseate applications, pending the vast, and, very probably, slow changes in question. We did not mean for a moment to imply either that the teaching of the principles of science, under these circumstances, is not a worthy object, or that the Association ought to do more than this. On the contrary, not only is it impossible to know at what happy moment such a revolution in surrounding circumstances may take place, as to invest the knowledge imparted by it with the highest practical value, but it may be reasonably hoped that the diffusion of the knowledge will tend, in some degree, to hasten the advent of that moment." On this we have only to remark that it is not quite correct to say that the object of the Science Association is only to impart the principles of Science, and not to assist directly in its technical application. Dr. Sircar has again and again said that both these objects are contemplated by his Association, and if it is now engaged in the carrying out of only one of these objects, namely, the former, it is because of want of funds. If our contemporary by "*directly assisting in the technical application of the principles of Science,*" means more than technical education such as a polytechnique can impart, if he means commercial speculation, as we suspect he does, then we agree with him in asserting that that is not, and should never be, the object of the Science Association. The institution ought not to embark in any enterprise in which it must be prepared "to sink money for indeterminate periods, or possibly sink it beyond recovery, in the tedious and speculative operation of applying science to industry." Such enterprises are taken up, and can only be taken up by individuals who can afford to lose any amount of their wealth, or by companies of individuals who can command by joint contribution any amount of money. We do not believe men have ever embarked in such enterprises from purely disinterested, unselfish, or patriotic motives. They have always done so with a view to gain and profit, immediate or prospective. Large enterprises are not attended with immediate gain. And it is only the short-sighted that are content with undertakings which

yield some immediate profit. This is the case in our country. The cure for this short-sightedness is an extended knowledge of Science, and this our contemporary has himself admitted. We are, therefore, unwilling to agree with him when he says that "in the meantime (that is till speculators willing to sacrifice come forward) we must accept, without repining, the probability that, as far as practical results go, ninety-nine-hundredths of the knowledge imparted (by the Association) will be absolutely thrown away. We must be prepared to see possibly generation after generation of students pass through the Association, only to find that, unless they are fortunate enough to get paid for handing on the torch to others, their only reward is the consolation which the knowledge acquired affords them. It is better that this should be understood and faced, than that unreasonable expectations should be fostered, and disillusion leads to disgust and the premature condemnation of the institution as a failure." Our contemporary will, we hope, bear with us when we say that the above remarks could not have been made with a full knowledge of the present state of the various branches of physical science, and of the scientific requirements of the modern industries and arts. It is a notorious fact that in a large number of industries and arts the rule of thumb to a large extent still prevails, which means that science has not yet advanced so far as to guide their processes and their developments. Here then there is ample room for the cultivation of those special branches of science which are likely to find their application in these industries and arts. Then again it is a matter of daily observation that the discoveries in science never remain barren for a long time, but that they lead to new inventions, give rise to new industries and arts, all tending to the amelioration and advancement of the condition of mankind. So that the fear entertained by our contemporary is altogether groundless, that, in the absence of commercial enterprise in this country, "the pursuit of science itself would become little better than a pastime, and, losing its present practical bent, would be diverted, as in the past, to abstract enquiries, or to visionary objects like the philosopher's stone or the *elixir vitæ.*" The state of things described here can never occur anywhere in the world, far less in this country. Science can never lose its present practical bent. It has long passed that stage. If our country had been isolated from the rest of the world there might have been danger of its reverting to profitless speculative habits of thought of old. It is with a view to divert the mind of the natives of this country from the channels of barren speculation to those which lead to the observation and investigation of Nature that this Association was established. The level of scientific knowledge here stands many degrees below zero, and it will take long to bring it up to the point it has reached in Europe and America. There is no danger of its ever overflowing to abstract enquiries or visionary pursuits.

Another contemporary, taking his cue from the observations of the *Statesman* on our criticism, but completely misinterpreting them, has deemed it fit to make some discouraging and unfriendly remarks on the Association. "We have never been deeply impressed with the value of the work of the Association, and have hinted as much sometimes without wishing to show discouragement towards any possible means of promoting the welfare of the country. Indeed, we have rather regarded the working of the concern as a fad of the gentleman most immediately associated with it, and have yet felt some admiration for gentlemen who have rendered willing service in an ungrateful cause." We have italicized the word "never" in order to emphasize the fact how oblivious our contemporary is of the enthusiastic and warmly sympathetic words with which he greeted the scheme of the Association at its very inception. "With a view to promote the objects," said he twenty years ago, "to which a high-minded patriot may legitimately aspire, Dr. Sircar advocates the formation of an Institution of Science, in which the indisputable truths of physics and the material sciences comprehended under that term may

be taught, and thoroughly engrafted in the minds of his countrymen. He believes that this would lead to habits of thought and investigation, and establish principles of induction that would tell in morals as well as in physics, and thus train the mind of his countrymen to independence and the abandonment of prejudices, formulas, and superstitions which degrade them, and lead them nearer to an equality to the more advanced nations of the Earth. * * * He advocates the study of physical science, not to worship it as an *ultimatum* or a first and last principle, but as a means of attaining other portions of the great whole which is Truth itself. He regards physical science, so to speak, as the alphabet of truth, to be first learnt to enable us to spell out other truths less palpable or more complex in their nature, but, if possible, still more important to be acquired. The idea is worthy of encouragement even though we fear it may not be likely to be realised for some time to come. For if it requires the advocacy of men like Dr. Lankester to urge its value and importance upon a people so advanced as the English, how nearly hopeless is the task of making an impression upon the stolid millions of India! Nevertheless, the work is important, and Dr. Sircar is not the man to be discouraged merely because the task is difficult. He believes in the possibility and posterity will justify his faith." Again: "It is a sad comment upon the zeal we pretend to for the welfare of the people, when on the ground of cost, the sciences suffer comparative neglect in our public institutions. It is, therefore, refreshing to turn to independent efforts of individual men in this direction. Dr. Sircar's Association, limited as its operations and influence must be at the commencement, ought to prove the beginning of a movement which is calculated, above all others, to promote the social and material progress of the people." We have quoted at length these words of warm encouragement which in the true spirit of philanthropy our contemporary accorded to the project of the Association in order to mark their contrast with the opinions he has deemed fit to hold about the institution now that it has been working against almost insuperable difficulties for fifteen years. Does our good brother regret the friendly support he so generously gave it at the very beginning, or has the pretty long period of twenty years told upon his memory so as to make him forget his own words? We have a very great respect for him as the Nestor of the Press, and we regret very much that with the decadence of the memory decadence of the judgment should have come on. For, how otherwise can we reconcile the almost prophetic words he used twenty years ago,—“how nearly hopeless is the task of making an impression upon the stolid millions of India! Nevertheless the work is important, and Dr. Sircar is not the man to be discouraged merely because the task is difficult,”—words which have been and are being literally fulfilled, with the words he has now chosen to use to give expression to his unfavourable opinion about the Association,—“we have never been deeply impressed with the value of the work of the Association,”—words which are being daily belied by the steady, though slow, progress of the Institution?

Latest News and Notes.

THE celebration of the Queen's birth day in Calcutta on Saturday last was shorn of much of its *eclat*. The Government, both Local and Imperial, are away on the hills, where of course the loyal citizens had plenty of gay doings. In the Metropolis the only State celebration of the occasion, apart from its martial features, formerly consisted of an evening party given by the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation. Under Sir Henry Harrison it had grown to be a popular institution, but strangely enough it was done away with this year by the new Chairman. What the reason for this distinctly retrograde movement may be is difficult to fathom in the absence of any official resolution. Municipal malcontents and the

Indian Mirror, however, opine that the recent “supply” vote is not entirely unconnected with it. The Commissioners and Government would not let Mr. Lee have the statutory increase and he deems it his duty to forestall the Retrenchment Committee and cut down his own expenditure, to be a-breast with the times with his poor salary of Rs. 2,500 only a month. The Commissioners have been already punished by having stopped their Soda and Sherbet, and the Government and the Commissioners are now punished by discontinuance of the birthday fete. Disappointed pleasure-seekers and tuft-hunters pretend that they will not miss the party at all and that it is a good riddance, for they will now really enjoy the holiday. That is a matter of opinion, and does not affect the merits of the case one way or another.

THE Honours Gazette published on Saturday last is a comparatively short one, and Bengal as usual now-a-days figures but poorly in it. The title of Maharaja has been conferred as a personal distinction on Raja Durga Churn Law which will be regarded as a special honor done to the community which the distinguished Maharaja so worthily represents. His vast wealth, his great liberality, his superior intelligence and experience as a Merchant Prince, his thorough independence of character, and, above all, his unquestioned probity entitle him to all the honors that Government can bestow upon him. We congratulate him very sincerely on the distinction conferred upon him and earnestly pray that he may enjoy it long. We also heartily congratulate Raja Sreenath Roy of Bhagyakul, in Dacca, on the new honor conferred upon him for he by his liberality has well deserved it. He is one of the wealthiest bankers of Calcutta and Dacca and in his part of the country he has spent large sums of money on works of public utility for which he has fully earned the thanks of Government and his countrymen. We miss one name from the Honours list which has often and strongly been recommended by ourselves and our contemporaries, for suitable mark of distinction. The Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein by his distinguished services deserved well of the community, and Government in honoring him would discharge a graceful duty. We wish him better luck next time when we feel sure he will not be forgotten. We are sorry also to see that no recognition has been made of the valuable services rendered to Government and the community by Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee, the Grand Old Man of the Parsee community. The *Englishman* says regarding the list:—“In the distribution of the higher honours, it cannot be said that Bengal is over-favoured on the present occasion. Indeed there are prominent Bengal names, both European and Native, that will be missed from such a list; but it is well to bear in mind that in making a selection Government has to consider the merits of the deserving throughout all the Provinces of the Empire, and that the clouture must necessarily be applied at a certain point, often to the exclusion for the time being of the most eligible names. Of the Native honours, both the Punjab and Bombay have received a liberal share, and of the few that have fallen to the east side of India that of Maharaja conferred upon Raja Durga Churn Law, of Calcutta, is specially well deserved.”

THE fourth annual meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce took place on Friday, with Babu Chundilal Sing in the chair. Babu Sitanath Roy, the Honorary Secretary, read the annual report of the Chamber and the Chairman addressed the meeting. The annual report and accounts were adopted and the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, Babu Sewbux Bogla; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, Kumar Rameshwar Malia, and Babus Janakinath Ghosal, Kanailal Khan and Kallykrishna Pramanik. Babu Sitanath Roy was appointed *Honorary Secretary*, and Babu Kanailal Khan, *Honorary Treasurer*.

IN their haste to fix and announce the dates of the various examiners, the University authorities have made the same mistake that they committed last year. The *Shivaratri* festival has been ignored in making the arrangements and as last year the dates will have to be again changed. Why cannot they keep a Bengali *Panjika* about the Senate House premises? Hindu employes and Senators might be got to consult it at times and there would not be these mistakes.

WE are informed that Raja Govinda Lal Roy of Rungpur has very lately made a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Committee of Management for the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium at Darjeeling towards the establishment of a fund, out of the interest of which, two “free beds” are to be given to persons, who may be found deserving of the same. It is well-known that the Raja's magnificent donation of Rs. 90,000 formed the fund with which the Sanitarium was started, and just now the Raja has done another act of liberality, for which he deserves the gratitude of his countrymen.

THE Manipur Senapati has not kept his pledge to die in the struggle, so that posterity might honor him as a national hero. Major Maxwell's party that was in hot pursuit of him for sometime succeeded in making him a prisoner and he is now under military guard. He was being carefully watched all the time, was captured in a bustee or village not half a mile from the Palace, by Kalunder Singh, a frontier Police Subadar. Little resistance was made. Although it was just at the time when all the people were going home from the bazaars, and there were crowds of Manipuris, no attempt at a rescue was offered, and very little interest, it is said, was shown by the people.

TIKENDRAJIT was captured by two constables in a plight that would excite commiseration in the worst of his enemies. Spies were on his track for a long time and he was hemmed in on all sides. Privation in the mountains had thoroughly exhausted him and he was driven back to Manipur where he lurked about disguised as a Naga cooly. So weak was he when he was captured, according to the *Pioneer*, that he had to be carried to the fort on a cooly's back. He did struggle manfully in spite of sheer exhaustion and was overpowered. The *Pioneer* clamours for his “prompt execution” which even the military court will not consider reasonable. The basest of criminals have claims to a fair trial and all the facts connected with the disturbance should in justice to British reputation be brought out. Whatever the *Englishman* in company with the *Pioneer* may think of the situation, all Englishmen and Scotchmen for the matter of that do not share in their bloody views. “Justice and Humanity” writes to the *Hare Street* paper:—

With regard to the death of six European officials who were executed by the Manipuri soldiers and their leaders, in the opinion of all right-thinking people, the Indian Government is directly and alone responsible for their death, by ordering them to interfere in what ought to be, and in reality is, a Free State, in the succession of which the British Government had no right to interfere. Such interference the Manipuris were quite justified in opposing and they very naturally put to death those who attempted, at first treacherously, and then forcibly, to seize and carry off their chosen ruler from their midst.

Look at the scores of Manipuris who have been killed in the recent actions with the Expeditionary forces and the numbers of widows and orphans caused thereby—all in revenge for the lives of six Europeans and a few sepoys, who ought never to have set foot in Manipur. In the opinion of all humane people it is most unjust and cruel.

The public at large very conveniently choose to forget that the Manipuris had, during the outbreak, taken prisoners several sepoys of our force whom they might very easily have put to death, had they chosen to do so, but they, semi-savages that they are, let them who were their enemies go free and unharmed.

Then, again, there is the proclamation of General Collet, threatening to put to death and transport all those who do not give up their arms within seven days. This, to say the least of it, is harsh, barbarous, and merciless, and not likely to reassure or pacify a conquered people. The great majority of Europeans here in India, and elsewhere, neither know nor care anything about Manipur or the Manipuris but all alike agree in

regarding the attempt of a few badly-armed natives to resist their enemies as a most heinous crime.

It is wrong to call the death of the six Europeans treachery, when compared with the attempt to seize the Jubraj, which, if anything, was treachery, that would reflect discreditably on any civilized Government.

The above shows that all Englishmen are not filled with vengeful feelings, but some can take a calm and dispassionate view of the situation. The *Indian Daily News* writes somewhat in the same strain and says:—"It is no part of our duty to indicate what treatment may be meted out to the prisoner. But we trust it will be such as will not add to the discredit already attending the business. If there is a course that would meet the claims of justice without partaking of the spirit of the wild revenge, it would not be out of place." Sir John Gorst has assured Parliament that no retaliatory executions are intended in Manipur, but the murderers of Mr. Quinton and other British officials would be adequately punished without waiting for discussion in Parliament. The Senapati, supposing the right man has been captured, surely will not be brought under this category. He is said to have demanded counsel's assistance at his trial which commences to-day. We do not know what may have been done for rendering such aid which could not be well denied. Government has to be very careful now, for judging from the attitude of the Marquis of Ripon and Sir William Harcourt the Manipur affair will be made a party question in England.

THE following is the account given by the Manipur Durbar regarding the disturbance:—

The Chief Commissioner said to the Maharaja:—"To-day at twelve o'clock there will be a Durbar at the Residency. Therefore please come to the Residency with your Ministers, and I will at the Durbar communicate to you a message from the Viceroy." Accordingly the Maharaja with his brothers, the Juvraj, the Samon Hanjaba, and his ministers went to the Residency to attend the Durbar at the appointed time. But on the pretext that the Chief Commissioner was not at leisure the Maharaja was kept waiting nearly one hour on the road. The Juvraj, going in front of the Maharaja, waited this length of time in front of the Political Agent's gate, but feeling distressed on account of being unwell returned to the Palace. After that the Maharaja was told to go to the Residency, and he went there, but the Jubraj did not come. He said the Juvraj would not present himself. The Maharaja was kept waiting one hour below the bungalow. He then asked the Political Agent to be allowed to go and sit down in the Durbar-room, but was told he could not enter that room without the leave of the Chief Commissioner. A little while after this the Maharaja was allowed to sit down in the Durbar-room. Formerly it had been the custom for Chief Commissioners to go down the steps of the bungalow, and, taking the Maharaja by the hand, conduct him to the Durbar-room; but on the present occasion when he entered the room he was unable to see the Chief Commissioner. This time also there were armed sepoy behind, inside, and underneath the bungalow, and from the front of the steps up to the Durbar-room, armed sepoy were stationed. When we saw these extraordinary arrangements we became very anxious in our mind. Notwithstanding all this the Maharaja, as he was very anxious to hear the Viceroy's message, waited all this long time; and then, seeing that the Chief Commissioner would not meet him, he said to the Political Agent:—"My brother, the Juvraj on account of being unwell will not be able to be present at the Durbar. I want to be presented to the Chief Commissioner and request that he will tell me the message of the Viceroy. I have waited, being extremely anxious to hear that message." The Political Agent informed the Chief Commissioner of this, and the Chief Commissioner said that unless the Juvraj came he would not meet the Maharaja. On hearing this, the Maharaja, being extremely distressed and put out and having waited from twelve to three o'clock, returned to the Palace. In our opinion even if the Chief Commissioner had been forbidden to give the Viceroy's message in the absence of the Juvraj, still it would have been right for him to have met the Maharaja.

On Monday, 3rd March, the Political Agent came to the Maharaja with a letter from the Chief Commissioner, and in this was written that the Viceroy's permission had been given for deporting the Jubraj—therefore immediately on receipt of this letter the Maharaja is to deliver the Juvraj into the hands of the Political Agent, otherwise he will be taken by force. The Maharaja replied:—"I will answer the Chief Commissioner after taking counsel with my ministers." The Maharaja consulted his ministers, but not one of them was agreeable that the Juvraj, an innocent man, should be deported. Finally, the Maharaja wrote to the Chief Commissioner that he would give him an answer in this matter when the Juvraj had recovered from his illness. No answer was received to this letter; and suddenly, that night, when we all were asleep, armed sepoy forced an entrance into the Palace and having surrounded the Juvraj's house began the fight. They killed eleven keepers of the gates and made an entry into the Juvraj's own dwelling-place. Two boys and three girls

were shot, and two infants were killed, their heads being cut off by swords. Forcing an entrance into the temple of the god they destroyed the image with the whole of its property. They set fire to and burnt a village close to the Palace; in this place they burnt a Brahmin, a temple and some cows. They tied two small children together by the hair and threw them upon the fire. A woman who, in fear, was running away down the road had her hands and ears cut off. She is still alive. One man had his hands, feet, and head cut off, and was killed with great cruelty. Although they committed all these outrages still we remained quiet; but when they made an assault on my Palace and burned two offices belonging to it, being unable to look on at such outrages as these, and in order to save their wives, children, cows and Brahmins, our men began to fight. Day and night there was fighting on both sides. Many Manipuri subjects were killed. Some of the Sahib's sepoy and seven Sahibs died. Among these the Political Agent and the Chief Commissioner died.

We did not begin the fight. This is well known to all the Sahib's servants, sepoy, and British subjects. This occurrence happened owing to the illegal acts of the chief servant of the Empress of India.

Long as the extract is we feel it our duty to quote it at length. Each and every one of the allegations should be closely enquired into before "the murderers" of Mr. Quinton and his party can be "promptly executed." The evidence collected by the Military Court shows that the Durbar tried Mr. Quinton and the others in its own fashion and had them publicly executed.

THE North Western Provinces like Assam will raise Mr. Quinton a fitting memorial. A public meeting under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a strong Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Straight to settle the details and to collect subscriptions.

THE Hearsay-Allen civil case was settled out of Court shortly before its being called on for hearing. Captain Hearsay has got Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Allen in full satisfaction of his claim, and will have to bear his own costs.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Mourbhanj who has been recently installed in the *gadi* was to have been married to a daughter of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. The *Indian Daily News* hears that the proposed alliance, which met with little favour in the State, has been abandoned. A more acceptable match is said to have been arranged for the Maharaja.

MR. HARRINGTON'S Incenerator at Entally has been pronounced by the Faculty and the Corporation to be a failure. Why then is it allowed to work any longer, when admittedly it requires much improvement? The neighbourhood including influential employes consider the nuisance intolerable and still the evil goes on unchecked. This should not be, and the Incenerator should cease to work. In common with many others we had cordially supported the experiment as an experiment, for by its success the vexed question of the disposal of town refuse might be satisfactorily settled. This would in itself be a great gain, and the citizens might well be asked to put up with a temporary nuisance for its sake. A permanent nuisance cannot, however, be tolerated and such the incenerator proves and must be regarded to be after its pronounced failure. The matter came up at the last quarterly meeting of the Corporation when the balance of Mr. Harrington's claim was paid. It has been referred to the Suburban Committee which will dispose of it. But this is not all the nuisance in the neighbourhood. The refuse trains pass and are loaded all the same, and the Gobra Incenerator is an unmitigated evil, which no body in authority seems to know much about. The Municipality disclaims all responsibility and throws the burden of blame on Messrs Bird and Co., who are supposed to be conducting the experiment on their independent account so that with its success lucrative contracts might be secured. They are said to be burning night soil which sends out a strong and sickening smell which even inspecting officers cannot stand. This, at all events, they are not authorised to do, and it must be stopped. There are no palaces and villas in the neigh-

bourhood and for the benefit of the surrounding *bustees* it is not thought necessary to have a sufficiently high chimney, which aggravates the evil. These are matters that require prompt looking into.

THE Shambazar Riot case was further gone into by Mr. Ingles on Wednesday last when a number of witnesses, including Babu Suresh Chunder Deb, were examined on behalf of the prosecution. He deposed to the existence of private malice and said:—

There was a question between him (Alyar) and me about payment of a maund of coal. One catah to chataks of land was occupied by Alyar and his brother as a repository for coal, and they agreed to pay me rent at the usual rate. But they did not pay me. Alyar supplied me with coal. When he demanded its price I said it ought to be set off against the rent due to me for 3 months. Alyar then came and used abusive language towards me. He said he would kill his child and charge me with murder. This was nearly a year ago. In consequence of this I prosecuted him in the Police Court, Sealdah, before the Joint-Magistrate. Alyar was fined Rs. 5. I got my decree in April of this year. I have not yet applied for execution. I was not present when the riot took place. I have heard of it. The decree was granted 15 or 16 days before it. I know the land that I purchased. When I purchased it, there was no mosque on it. I have seen the mosque that is now alleged to be on it. It was not erected with my permission, sanction or knowledge. Some 3 months before the institution of my suit (in March 1890) I heard it alleged for the first time that there was a mosque. When I purchased the land, there was a hut on the actual site, now occupied by the mosque, that is the hut, alleged to be the mosque. But its outward appearance has thoroughly altered since my purchase. At the time I purchased the land there was nothing on it to suggest that it was a mosque.

The second batch of rioters were brought up on Thursday and both the cases have been adjourned to to-morrow. Counsel have been now engaged on both sides, the Mahomedans having raised large subscriptions for the defence of the accused.

FRIENDS and opponents have both been mistaken in connecting the Shambazar riot with the Consent Bill Agitation, and "Congress-wallah" in the columns of the *Englishman* speaks of a "wave of crime" which he connects with the weakness of Government in the matter of concessions to popular demands in regard to religious liberties. In illustration he points to two or three diabolical murders in the Burisal District, though the relation of cause and effect in these cases is not very well apparent. He might as well have taken for his illustration the recent Calcutta and Bombay poisoning cases which have created so much sensation, or the Rajabai tower mystery for the matter of that. These are false propositions and fallacies that sensible people should be very careful in setting up even for the attainment of particular objects. Some people advocate the proclamation of martial laws in Calcutta because Mahomedan *budmashes* have threatened some European and Eurasian females.

THE success of the Benares trial depends, it seems, considerably upon "Queen's evidence." Punnalal, an approver identified Gobardhan Das, Raghunath Das, Lachman Das, and Gopal Das as leaders, also Girja Prasad, the Rani of Barhar's Karinda. Jehangir, tindal in charge of the engine, was also examined. There was an important discrepancy in his statement made in the Magistrate's Court, where he deposed that he had seen the ringleaders two or three times daily for three months, and that made in the Sessions Court, stating that, with the exception of Girja Prasad, he had not known the others before the riots even by sight. Photographs of the scene of the riot were submitted to the jury. The prosecution is said to have proved that a petition was found on the person of Gopal Dass on arrest. Gopal Dass, called up, admitted one signature as his, and that the petition was the one he presented to the Municipal Secretary at the Town Hall on the 15th of April, but was not accepted. Four witnesses for the defence deposed that Gopal Das returned home from the Municipal meeting before 12 noon, and after meals went to his work at the Kothi of Kharaksen Udiraj, bankers and dealers, and was there till the evening. Their evidence remained unshaken in cross-examination.

A RESOLUTION of the N. W. Provinces Government has been published on the late riots and the temple question of Benares. The incidents in connection with the acquisition of the temple site have been reviewed, and the action of the people in taking the law into their own hands and the creation of a disturbance have been severely condemned. As to the temple itself the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that no part of the temple enshrining the idol shall be touched, and precautions shall be taken to prevent any damage occurring to it at any time in connection with the water-works. The temple will be allowed to remain as it is and during the progress of the works priests will be admitted to the temple for worship on permanent passes, but the public is to be excluded as from any other place where works are under construction. After the water-works have been concluded, it will rest with the Government of the day to decide on what conditions, if any, the public will be admitted to the temple, which will be within the enclosure of the water-works. The orders of Government will be publicly proclaimed for the information of all. The resolution is not likely to commend itself to popular feeling.

THE resolution says:—

Had it been possible to allow an exception in favour of the devotees of the Budhaini temple to the invariable rule prohibiting the public from entering enclosures in which public works of the kind in question are being carried on, the Government would have felt it necessary to mark its sense of the disgraceful conduct of the people of Benares on the 15th April, and of their impudent defiance of Municipal authority, by closing the temple to general worship during the progress and completion of the water-works.

It goes on to threaten that those who are interested in the temple, and the public generally of Benares are warned that the slightest recurrence of disorder will lead to the immediate imposing of a very heavy extra police force, under Act V of 1861, at the cost of the Benares residents; and to its maintenance, at their expense, till further orders. The Government attaches political importance to the disturbance and thus traces its cause:—

There was no outward indication, during the 15th April, so far as can at present be gathered, of any immediate connection of the outbreak with dissatisfaction at prospective or actual increase of the fiscal burden. The railway and telegraph offices were doubtless wrecked; but both of these are buildings in which it was certain that cash would be found. The temple formed the declared motive of the outbreak, and in the opinion of the Government it was the immediate motive; though the rioters probably met with sympathisers, and were inspired by instigators from among men, more subtle and better informed than themselves. The high prices ruling at the time in Benares, as in other cities, owing to recent short crops and to heavy exports of grain from these Provinces to Europe, caused a general feeling of pressure and discontent. There is a class of men to be found in all cities who under the guise of disinterested regard for the poor, and boasting enlightenment to which they prove themselves to have no claim, take the lead in opposing necessary schemes of improvement, the burden of which will in some measure fall upon themselves.

We do not know how far these strictures on the "enlightened leaders of public opinion" are justified by the facts of the case. The published papers do not throw any light on the question and Sir Auckland Colvin, whose own short-sighted policy brought about the disaster, had better waited a while yet before indulging in these violent tirades. The Resolution is certainly most inopportune, considering that the cases that they relate to are still and for sometime will be *sub judice*. Weak judges and juries are influenced by nothing so much as authoritative expression of opinion on the part of officials, and the prosecution in the Benares riot cases actually attempted to put in the Resolution as evidence on its behalf. The defence very properly objected and the thing could not be done. Newspaper comments and *Pi* files could as well be adduced and admitted in evidence.

A CORRESPONDENT says, that since the Shambazar riot there has been a panic among the Christian population of Taltollah and its vicinity. They are, we are told, in constant dread of being looted by low class Mahomedans, and all sorts of wild rumours are afloat. The recent cases of insults to Christian ladies have strengthened

the apprehension of looting, and we are informed that some of these people are seriously thinking of removing from the locality. Our correspondent says that hardly a policeman can be seen in some of the lanes of Taltollah—such as Gardeners lane, Taltollah bazar lane, Kamadan bazar lane—and while we think the fear is perfectly groundless, yet the existence of the scare cannot be ignored. We therefore beg to draw the attention of Mr. Lambert to the fact. As it is notorious that places like Taltollah and Messrigunge are infested by bad characters, posting a few extra policemen in those localities for a short period is likely to allay the apprehensions of our Christian brethren.

THE attention of Sir Charles Elliott has been promptly called to a serious disturbance at Buxar in connection with the Hindu *mela* at Berhampur. Large numbers of cattle are bought and sold in the Mela every year and there has always been objection to Musulman butchers buying cows and oxen for slaughter. Disturbances in consequence have also been frequent and the Dinapur Commissariat, which is the chiefest of the customers of the butchers, was this year said to have procured an armed Police escort for intimidating Hindu "fanatics." The Police contingent under a Mussulman Inspector seems to have over-stepped its duties and instructions and to have freely charged the people and shot down a few. The matter has a very serious look and will have to be carefully enquired into. The Mussulman inspector has, it is said, by the order of Government been already placed on his trial for taking the law into his hands. The results of the trial as well as a Government resolution on the subject, when the case is over, will be anxiously looked forward to. As we recently observed these riots have quite an epidemic character and have to be dealt with carefully and with tact. The times are out of joint and there is need for great caution.

As a preventive of religious riots, the *Civil and Military Gazette* suggests that "the law would do well to prohibit the transfer of land on which any religious building has been erected, into the hands of persons professing any other religion, unless the building is first removed." A more absurd proposition it would be impossible to make, and the *Gazette* quite sees that there are difficulties in the way that are well nigh insurmountable. To obviate them, however, our Lahore contemporary suggests that provisions would be necessary to prevent the proprietors of encumbered estates fraudulently availing themselves of the law, to prevent the sale of their property, by building a mosque or temple thereon. This according to the *Gazette* would present no difficulty, for a clause could easily be drafted empowering the creditor to prevent the erection of such a building or compelling the owner of land on which it is proposed to build a sacred edifice to establish his right of complete and undisputed possession. The remedy would be we are afraid, be worse than the evil and a mortgagee or owner would have to keep watch against surreptitious encroachment of his rights which would get him into trouble. The espionage, moreover, may be baffled and thwarted in a variety of ways and may itself give rise to disturbances which the *Gazette* has not seemingly bargained for. Private rights must be honored and upheld. There is a world of difference between the Benares and Shambazar riots, for this simple reason that in the former there was a properly dedicated and well recognised public place of worship that was being interfered with the sanction and countenance of Government, whereas none of these attributes could be predicated of the Calcutta disturbance. If every unauthorised *musjid* and *mandir* were to interfere with vested interests, mounds and *manchas* would spring up on all sides like mushrooms in season and they would introduce serious complications in the system of holding our landed property. Those who seek to invoke legislative aid on all possible occasions as an universal panacea should carefully bear these matters in mind.

THE leading landholders of the Hughly district, headed by Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, purpose submitting a memorial to the Bengal Government praying that the growing practice under which Christian missionaries visit Tarakessur and preach there on occasions of large religious gatherings of Hindus be disallowed. The memorialists say it irritates the feelings of the orthodox Hindus and awakens the dormant fanaticism of the ignorant crowd. The memorial is in course of signature. The *Statesman* heads this item of news as 'intolerance.' It is nothing of the kind. The worthy Raja and his co-memorialists are anxious to obviate these periodical disturbances with which object the constituted authorities cannot but have sympathy. There is no objection to Christian missionaries preaching the Gospel in a becoming manner at the proper time and place. But it is unwise and impolitic to rouse popular indignation by abusing peoples' gods and religion when they have gathered in holy places in large numbers for the celebration of religious festivals of what they consider as of special merit and are naturally in a certain state of excitement. Hindu or Musulman preachers abusing Christ and Christianity would not be relished or tolerated by a Christian congregation performing their devotions. It ought to make no difference whether a congregation is confined in an edifice or is spread over the plains.

THE Home Offices are approaching completion and will be ready for occupation by the time that Government returns from Simla. It is an unsightly pile of red brick in keeping with the Treasury Buildings and Printing Office in the neighbourhood, in the current style of the Public Works Department. Posterity will form no very high and favourable opinion of the architectural beauties of the age judging alone by the standard of these structures. Air and light are carefully excluded from most parts of the building in the fashion of the Lalbazar Police Courts, which some suggest should be made over to constables for their quarters. As Government is down in the plains only for a few weeks when the sun is not the hottest and light not most glaring, they might have managed to give the place a more cheerful and sunny appearance.

THERE is woe and wail in the country owing to the failure of the mango crops due again in its turn to the failure of timely rain. Both the quality and quantity are bad, and in the mafassil where the poor people live almost exclusively on this fruit during a greater portion of the season, the scarcity will be keenly felt. The never-failing cries of the mango-dealer in the streets, lanes and bye-lanes of Calcutta which were a feature of the season, are few and far between this year, and there is a proportionate amount of gloom settled on the minds of children of small and bigger growth. The mangoes, however, have been plentiful, if that will be any consolation. The Opium crop has been less owing to want of rain, and Sir John Pease and his friends will have the desired moral effect in an indirect way.

THE gold fever has abated though it is not yet quite over. Many of the bogus companies have gone into voluntary liquidation—a commendable piece of wisdom on behalf of the "founders" who, we take it, have quite benefited themselves by the rage. The poor shareholders are also left wiser by their loss, particularly those who paid mad premia. There will not be more than a few annas available to rupee in many cases. But people will satisfy themselves with burnt wood after a conflagration, if nothing better can be got.

THE present is a fruitful season for defamation cases, the latest addition being the one instituted by the Umballa Bank against Mr. Shirely Tremearne of the *Capital*. Mr. Tremearne was formerly the Assistant Registrar of the High Court and is now Manager of the Great Eastern Hotel and Editor of the *Capital*. The Bank is

not contented at the institution of the suit being noticed in the morning papers, but for reasons that are not very obvious has inserted advertisements about it in some of the papers. Fifty thousand rupees have been claimed as damages and Mr. Tremearne has retained Messrs Evans and Jackson to defend him.

THE Bramho defamation case has not been settled, but is going on. Statements were made on behalf of the defence and apologies undertaken which did not meet with the views of the prosecution. Mr. Palit who appeared with Mr. Dunne, for the defence on Wednesday, was instructed by Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder and pleaded guilty on behalf of his client to the charge, so far as the Shadharan Bramho Somaj as a community were concerned. He was also willing to give up the name of the writer of the defamatory article, if necessary. As regards Babu Dwarkanath Ganguly Mr. Palit said that there was no intention to refer to him or to his wife, and that should satisfy that gentleman. Under the circumstances, the learned counsel submitted, that his clients had done everything in their power and had even undertaken to publish an apology in the next issue. One of the complainants was the head of the Somaj and a religious preacher. Mr. Palit hoped that the gentleman would accept the apology and would not show any vindictiveness by pressing the charge. Mr. Garth on behalf of the prosecution was not satisfied with this and the case was accordingly proceeded with. Some formal evidence was recorded on Wednesday and the trial went on to Thursday. It has been further adjourned to Thursday next.

SEVERAL of the local Christian charities have sent in a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for exemption from Municipal rates. They represent that heavy rates materially cripple their resources, and they suggest that, if the Municipality cannot relieve them out of their special resources, the law might be altered to give the desired relief. Exactly so; the law is mischievous and oppressive and must be altered. The rate-payers whose prayers have been unheeded, will be glad if Government can be brought to its senses in the name of charity. Among the memorialists is a Judge of the High Court, one of whose brothers on the Bench thought not long ago that Calcutta house-owners were lightly taxed, that all the burthen went to the tenants and that there was no necessity for interfering with Municipal assessment.

OUR attention has been called to a letter in the *Indian Daily News* complaining of the absence of special accommodation for female bathers in the Juggernath Ghat. The Chandney of the Ghat has been rebuilt by Rani Raj Kumari Dasi, the generous widow of the late Babu Prankisen Mallik, at a considerable expense. There was some litigation with the Port Commissioners of Calcutta regarding the plans and construction of the proposed partitions for screening the female bathers from public gaze. The disputes have now ended and the Port Commissioners have in reply to a memorial submitted by Babu Gourdas Bysak and others undertaken to have the necessary partitions put up as soon as possible. This will be a much valued concession in considering that females of respectability daily resort to the Ghat in large numbers.

THE Oriental Ice Manufacturing Company have reduced the price of their ice to one pice per pound. Though somewhat late in the season the concession will be acceptable, if the quality does not deteriorate.

THE bone-crushing nuisance is not confined to Bally alone. In Belliaghata Messrs Dyce Nicol and Co have a factory which is giving trouble to the neighbourhood and proceedings have been instituted in the Sealdah Court for abatement of the nuisance.

Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, May 11, 1891.

There is not much to be said upon the Indian matters that have been mentioned in Parliament since last week. The chief of them has, I need hardly say, been that of Manipur and it has come on in the form of questions by private members in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and answers by ministers having relation to the details of that unhappy affair. Except in a question of Lord Ripon's neither questions nor answers have involved any large considerations of policy. Anything of this nature has been left to be raised by newspapers and the drift of their remarks seems to be that the unwise action of Mr. Quinton, and of those under whom he was serving, has led to such disorganization of the State that order cannot now be restored without resorting to a policy which it would have been wiser to have avoided, viz., that of annexation. However no legislator in Parliament has as yet given utterance to this opinion. Although it may be discussed in newspapers it is evident to the most inquisitive member of Parliament that we are not yet in possession of sufficient information to warrant any advocacy either for or against it; and that we must in the meantime restrain much ardour upon a matter which will without doubt ere long and at the proper time give rise to a great deal of discussion and criticism. Our latest news is of the success of the second expedition under General Collett. We have duly admired the skill with which it appears to have been planned, and we think, if there had been equal prudence and common sense shown in the early stages of the matter, there would have been no such imbroglio as now exists. Into further details I need not enter, as whatever we have learned you have no doubt learned sooner. In the copy of the *Hindoo Patriot* of the 6th of April just to hand, I observe that in your article on the outbreak you express very much the same ideas on the subject of the earlier operations that are prevalent here. As to later events I trust that it is as satisfactorily established as we would wish it to be that the news of atrocities committed by troops under the British Standard is false. To a question in Parliament Sir John Gorst on Friday said that he had received a telegram from the Viceroy that the Regent asserted that several boys and women were killed at the time of the attack on the Senapati's house; who were not however said to be related to him and that Mr. Maxwell, the Deputy Commissioner, observed on this "The atrocities named are altogether false, as I have made careful enquiries. Mr. Gurdon, the Assistant Commissioner, reported that women and children were killed &c. is absolutely false." The Officer Commanding at Silchar telegraphed "the officers state that no cruelty of any kind was practised by us nor was it possible. This refers to Boileau and apparently to all other officers who retired with him to Silchar. Regent's statements will be further investigated on the spot." Then Mr. King asked whether care would be taken in any arrangements to be made with the Government of Manipur to secure that adequate compensation shall be exacted for the widows and relations of those who were massacred. To this the First Lord of the Treasury replied, as might naturally be expected, that the Secretary of State for India considers that it would be premature to fix the terms to be exacted from the Manipuris at present.

As to the other occurrences of the terrible 24th of March Mrs. Grimwood has related them so far as she was an eye-witness of and an actor in them; and especially thrilling is the account she gives of her and her companions suffering in the retreat.

All this is too long for quotation here, but one part of her narrative throws so much light on the way in which the business was conducted that it will be worth while giving the chief points in it.

The gist of it seems to be that the Senapati turned the tables on Mr. Quinton and played the trick which it had been intended to play upon "himself." Till Mr. Quinton's arrival Mr. Grimwood was in absolute ignorance of the object of the visit. Lieutenant Gurdon, who was Mr. Quinton's *avant courier* sent his telegrams in Italian. The impression on Mr. Grimwood's mind was that it was intended to banish the Senapati; but the latter was so unsuspecting that during the interval until Mr. Quinton's arrival he invited Mr. Grimwood and Lieutenant Simpson to a shooting party. On the 21st Mr. Grimwood after meeting Mr. Quinton informed his wife that he had been instructed to arrest the Senapati at the Durbar. They both expostulated with Mr. Quinton saying they had received nothing but kindness from the Senapati. Mr. Quinton, however, persisted saying that the Government could not suffer any one but themselves to have the power which the Senapati possessed in

making and deposing the Maharajah. The Senapati had had his suspicions aroused and he did not come to the Durbar. Then Mr. Grimwood was sent to the palace to inform him of the decision of the Government and to persuade him to leave the country for three or four years after which he might be permitted to return if he behaved himself properly. This he refused to do protesting that he had done nothing to deserve banishment. The other steps in this extraordinary business are now unhappily too well known and there is no hesitation on the part of people here to condemn the whole blundering proceeding. It is too plain, as the *"Times"* says that the whole expedition was planned in overweening confidence by a man who did not choose to ask or to listen advice and who took every precaution to conceal his intentions.

Before this account had reached us Lord Ripon in the House of Lords had asked if the Secretary of State for India would lay before that House any papers relating to the events in Manipur. He took occasion to say that he hoped at the present moment the Government in India and at home in dealing with this question would bear in mind that every false step which is taken is watched with the utmost care by every native prince and chief in that country, and he earnestly hoped that the Government would be strictly guided by those principles of policy with regard to Native States, which conduced to the termination of the meeting and which have given nearly 40 years of internal peace and content, and done so much to develop and increase the loyalty of the native princes of the country.

From the answer of Lord Cross it appears that he has had only one despatch from the Viceroy which reached him on the 23rd of March, just one day after the fatal disaster had taken place; but he did not think it right to produce it in its present state or until some information had been gained as to the whole circumstances from later despatches which he had no doubt he should receive. As to Lord Ripon's remarks he said he did not know that he had anything more to say beyond this that there is no person more likely to treat the native princes of India whoever they may be with justice than the present Viceroy.

A similar question was asked in the Commons by Colonel Nolan to which Sir John Gorst replied that it was obviously impossible to form any conjecture as to when he would receive the military reports from India; when they came they would be laid before Parliament without loss of time; there would be any opportunity for finding fault if that were wished. In the meantime the Secretary of State had implicit confidence in the humanity of the Government of India and would not harass them during critical military operations by questions which seemed to imply want of confidence in them.

This I think is a sufficient statement of the position of matters as far as we have been informed. The *"Times"* thinks that the whole thing has been a blunder and that we are driven against our wishes into the necessity of annexation; for there is nothing to suggest that the Government of India ever entertained any definite intention of annexing the State. The object of the first expedition was to deal with two or three prominent men with the smallest possible disturbance of the existing regime; but the actual result of our operations is complete destruction of the native government, and almost of the native society, combined with the escape of the one man who, so far as can be seen, is competent to re-organize them. Success consists in the attainment of the object aimed at, and as our operations, far from securing what we sought have brought about opposed and incompatible results they must be taken to have failed. It is difficult to see how annexation can now be avoided. The second expedition has of course been ably planned and admirably executed; but it has come too late. A flourishing little State has been crushed; a fairly good native Government has been swept away; we shall be feared in Manipur for many a day but scarcely trusted or loved, and we have now on hand the re-organization of the chaos we have made." No censure could be more severe; but it seems as if there were a latent satisfaction in the denomination of the *"Times"* to show that annexation is the only alternative. That is a conclusion at which, however, I may confidently say there will be the utmost reluctance to arrive in quarters less open to the suspicion of favouring the views of the official Anglo Indian classes.

A most wonderful Testimonial given by the celebrated Doctor Hudellet:—"Seventy fevers treated by Labarraque's Quinium Wine have been cured before the 3rd dose. Not a sole individual having used it as a preservative has contracted fever, before or during his sojourn in the swamp countries."

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(Concluded from the Hindu Patriot of the 25th May 1891.)

After the passing of the Resolutions, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor then addressed the Meeting as follows:—

I feel rather embarrassed at having to address such an audience as this, because it is a well-established doctrine that a speaker ought to know more of his subject than the people whom he addresses; whereas it so happens that while almost all of those whom I see around me are old supporters of, or are familiar with, this Association, this is the first occasion on which I have been present at any of its meetings. I am satisfied, however, that I did not make a mistake in assenting to the request that I should become President of this Association, and so take the place of my predecessor in the Lieutenant-Governorship, Sir Stuart Bayley; for I see, on looking through your past reports, that for many years either the Lieutenant-Governor or the Viceroy has generally been present at your annual meetings; and it is quite right that Government should support and encourage everything that is done to promote the growth of the love of science in India. Now this Association has one peculiar merit, in that it affords opportunities to young men to pursue their studies in science after they have gone through their usual curriculum and taken their University degree, that is, at a time when many of them are apt to think that they have learnt all that there is to learn and know all that needs to be known, and that they may as well go out into the world and cease improving their minds and begin to earn money for themselves. But we who are old and grey-headed know that the time never does come when there is nothing left to learn or when education should cease; and therefore, I think that the society of Bengal generally, and of Calcutta in particular, owes a great debt to those devoted and public-spirited gentlemen who have carried on the series of useful and valuable, if somewhat abstruse, lectures of which we have heard an account given in the report which has been read this evening. Now, gentlemen, I am not going to say anything in praise of Physical Science to-night. Your presence here and your connection with this Association shows that you already know and realize all that I could say on such a subject. But I wish to submit to you one partial illustration of the direction in which a spread of the study of Physical Science must benefit this country. You have all of you read the results of the Census which has recently been taken, and you have no doubt pondered with some alarm and anxiety over the fact which it discloses, that the population of India has increased by 22 millions during the last ten years. Just think what an enormous figure 22 millions is; it is a larger number than the whole of England contained 20 years ago—a larger number than the whole of Great Britain contained 40 years ago. It is a very serious thing to think that every ten years this country has to provide additional food for such an immense population. It is a commonplace saying that India is a very poor country—so poor that it can hardly provide food for the whole of its popula-

tion; and yet here we have an increase of 20 millions every ten years to scramble with the existing crowd for their scanty portion of food. I don't suppose anyone who is at all a student of Political Economy can look without anxiety on the prospect of what the country will come to if the population goes on steadily increasing at this rate. You have no doubt seen a letter which Sir J. Caird wrote to the *Times*, in which he urged that the difficulty should be met and the increase of food provided by introducing a more scientific agriculture. This recommendation of Sir J. Caird's makes one think of the saying, "Vous êtes orfèvre, Mons. Josse." Mons. Josse, you remember, was a jeweller in one of Molière's plays, and whenever any trouble happens to the house he is interested in, whether it be the illness of the daughter or the misconduct of the son or the incapacity of the head of the house, the only advice he can give them is to buy more jewels. Similarly Sir J. Caird is famous as a scientific agriculturist, and his advice is to introduce more scientific agriculture. Now I do not wish in the least to decry scientific agriculture. I believe it will do much good; and I trust that one of the results of the lectures given here will be to direct practical chemical knowledge to the improvement of agricultural processes. But though I am not a jeweller, I have a nostrum of my own, and it is one that impressed itself upon me when I was employed along with Sir J. Caird on the Famine Commission, and was led in that way to make a special study of this branch of economics. The doctrine which I specially recommend as the true remedy for supplying food to the ever-increasing population is the introduction of a Diversity of Occupations. The great misfortune of India is the absence of such diversity. Almost the whole of the population, or at least 90 per cent., is employed in agriculture and hence it happens that if anything goes wrong with the crops—I do not speak of any such wide-catastrophe as famine, but even if there is any temporary drought or any excessive flooding—prices go up, panic sets in, and a general distress occurs. Now the great object of those who are interested in the welfare of this country should be to take them off the land; to provide a diversity of occupations, through which they may obtain wages and subsistence, irrespective of agriculture. And it is to Physical Science that we mainly owe the possibility of offering to the people these different kinds of occupation. Take railways, for instance. I daresay you know that the Indian railways employ about 200,000 Natives of this country; 200,000 people who, but for the railways, would be jostling each other on the fields, and by their competition would be raising the rate of rent and lowering the rate of agricultural wages. Now railways owe their entire existence to the Physical Sciences. Science invented the steam-engine—science taught how to roll iron and to cast steel for the girders and the permanent-way. But science has now done all that it can for railways; we do not hope for much further development in them, though we hope for an immense extension of them, and that there may be soon 10 or 20 miles of railway for every mile that exists now. In what other direction, then, could science promote Diversity of Occupations? There is the great field of mining to which science opens the door. You have, within 200 miles of Calcutta, one of the greatest coal-fields in the world; and yet it has been so little worked that not many years ago more coal was brought to Calcutta from England than was excavated by the output of the Bengal coal fields. Already there

has been much development of these mines. At the present day the whole of the railways in these parts are worked with Bengal coal, and 700,000 tons of coal are annually used by the steamers that leave this port. In a very few years I hope that the import of English coal will totally cease; and in this and many other ways there is immense scope for development in coal-mining. For it is not in Bengal alone that coal is found; we have also found it in Palamow; we have found a large field on the skirts of Rewah, into which as yet we have only put down two or three insignificant boreholes; we have found it in Behar, and we have recently found traces of it at the foot of the Himalayas near Darjeeling. It is Physical Science that will teach your young men to go about with open and intelligent eyes to understand the stratification of the rocks, and to read the indications which the strata give as to the probability of finding coal or other mineral wealth; and wherever mineral wealth exists and is exploited, there a new source of employment is created which takes the people off the land. Then look again at petroleum. India some day will be an immense producer of petroleum. There are great areas of it in Beloochistan and near Rawal Pindi in the north-west, in Assam and Burmah in the north-east, which we are only now just beginning to touch, because although we have long known of them, we have not had the trained scientific and experienced men required to work them. Why? in Upper Assam alone there is an enormous tract well known to be extremely rich in petroleum. I myself saw it 10 years ago, and its existence has been known for more than 30 years. But it was only last year that for the first time a successful experiment was made and a boring sunk which tapped the oil so that it spouted up just as you have read of it spouting up at Baku on the Caspian shores or in the great oil-fields of Canada. All we need is the growth of a knowledge of Physical Science to teach the Natives of India how to deal with these natural resources, and then we shall no longer import kerosine from Canada or from Russia, but shall produce all that is required for our own consumption, and in producing it shall afford employment to a great body of labourers who will be independent of agriculture. Thus far I have only spoken of mines; but I might have easily said just as much on the subject of factories, which, as you know, have provided a new source of employment which has added greatly to the well-being and comfort of the industrial population of this part of Bengal. And what could factories have done without science? Not only has it given them their motive power, the steam-engine, but the spindles which spin the thread and the looms which weave the fabrics in every part and detail of their machinery, owe their existence to the lessons taught in the laboratory or by practical mechanics. I think, gentlemen, that I have now said enough to illustrate this doctrine that the great want of India is Diversity of Occupations; that the growth and spread of Physical Science is the only means of relieving the competition among agricultural labourers and diverting them to other fields of useful work; and that few men can deserve better of their country than those who have devoted themselves by their support of this Association to the spread of science in India. The labours of such men as Father Lafont and Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar are given without remuneration for the pure love of their subject; and I trust that the benefits which will flow from their devotion will long be remembered among you, and that they will have the highest of all rewards, the reward of feeling that they have spent themselves for the good of the country, and not spent themselves in vain.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL.D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Law Lecturer of King's College-London (J. H. Scaife, LL.B.), says (Jan., 1891): "Invaluable for examination purposes and as a sound training of the Memory." A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle, M.A.) was (Jan., 1890) "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great benefit for your lessons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentations of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Physician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "Excellent travelling companion."—Capt. J. B. Haye, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. B. "Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "The audience (representative of the learned Professions) was most enthusiastic." *Glasgow Herald*, 5th March, 1891. Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta; or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

EXTRACT of observations addressed by Doctor Regnaud to the "Union Médicale":—"Madame A—of Bourbon, aged 28 years had fever of different types for 18 months. She had taken an enormous quantity of sulphate of quinine in powder and pills, so much in fact, that her stomach could not tolerate more, even associated with opium. She showed all the symptoms of swamp cachexy (the worst kind of malaria), swellings on the face, enormous stomach, spleen tripled in amount. The stomach was so fatigued that it could not support sulphate of iron; this salt provoked colic and an extreme repugnance. It was under these conditions that I prescribed Labarraque's Quinum Wine which had only been before the public a short time. As little familiarised as I was with its effects, I was not a little surprised by the prompt and complete manner in which it triumphed over Madame A—'s fever, who since then has not had a relapse."

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—May 28, 1891.

GENERAL.—Babu Gati Krishna Neogy, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, is transferred to Burdwan, and is posted to the head-quarters of that District.

Babu Surjo Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissengunge, Purneah, is allowed leave for one month and twelve days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Debi Proshad, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Kissengunge Sub-Division of that District, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Babu Surjo Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Supul Sub-Division of the Bhaugulpore District.

Babu Ram Narain Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Supul, Bhaugulpore, on leave, is transferred to Purneah, and is appointed to have charge of the Kissengunge Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Purna Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters of the District of Lohardugga.

Babu Jogendro Nath Bandyopadhyaya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days, under Article 297 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is transferred to the head-quarters of the District of Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jogendro Nath Bandyopadhyaya, or until further orders.

Mr R M Waller, Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, on leave, is appointed to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd instant, and is posted to the head-quarters of the Darjiling District.

Mr H P Peterson, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 9th instant.

Rai Durgagati Bannerji, Bahadur, Deputy Collector of Calcutta, is vested with special appellate powers under Section 87 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1876.

Babu Srinath Chatterji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in the District of Mymensing.

Babu Akshay Kumar Chatterji is appointed to act as Special Deputy Collector on road-cess revaluation work in Pubna, vice Babu Pitumbur Banerji.

This cancels the order of the 21st ultimo, appointing Babu Durga Churn Ghose to act as Special Deputy Collector on road-cess revaluation work in Pubna.

Mr G Toynbee, Officiating Commissioner of the Orissa Division, is appointed to be a Commissioner of a Division, with effect from the 16th instant, vice Mr J Boxwell, deceased.

Mr A A Wace, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 16th instant, vice Mr G. Toynbee.

Mr H H Risley is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 16th instant, vice Mr A A Wace.

Mr Risley will continue to act, until further orders, as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments.

Mr C A S Bedford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, is promoted to the second grade of Deputy Commissioners with effect from the 16th instant, vice Mr H H Risley.

Mr J G Ritchie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner Darjiling, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the third grade, with effect from the 16th instant, vice Mr C A S Bedford.

Mr Ritchie will continue to act, until further orders as a Deputy Commissioner of the second grade.

Mr H F J T Maguire, substantive *pro tempore* Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 16th instant, vice Mr J G Ritchie.

Mr Maguire will continue on deputation until further orders.

Mr E W Collin is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, with effect from the 16th instant, vice Mr H F J T Maguire.

Mr Collin will continue on deputation until further orders.

Mr M Finucane, Director of Land Records, Bengal, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the first grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

Mr W Fiddian, Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, is promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd instant, vice Mr R M Waller.

Mr G A Grierson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd instant, vice Mr W Fiddian.

Mr H A D Phillips, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mymensing, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the third grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd instant, vice Mr G A Grierson.

Mr Phillips will continue to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr L Hare, Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act temporarily as Commissioner of the Dacca Division in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr H W Gordon, C S reported his departure from India on furlough on the 7th instant.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev J H Taylor, Chaplain of Howrah, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 22nd April, 1891.

The Rev H R Coulthard is appointed to act, until further orders, as Chaplain of Kidderpore, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the Chaplaincy.

Registration.—Munshi Musihuddin Ahmad, Rural Sub-Registrar of Baduria, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Goghat, in the District of Hughly.

Babu Bepin Mohun Sihanavis, Rural Sub-Registrar of Goghat, in the District of Hughly, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Baduria, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs.

JUDICIAL.—Shah Bahadur Hossein is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at Nowada, in the District of Gya, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Latu Behary Bose, B L is appointed to act as an additional Munsiff in the District of Bhagulpore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder Station for six months, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

This cancels the order of the 14th instant, appointing Mr Abinash Chunder Mitter, Munsiff of Jalpaiguri, on leave, to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Bhagulpore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder Station.

Babu Krishna Chunder Chatterji, Subordinate Judge of Dacca, is allowed leave for three days, under Article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 7th April, 1891.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Captain Birchall George Graham of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Darjiling Bench, in the District of Darjiling.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1862, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Banku Behary Singh, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Balasore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

FELLOWS' SYRUP

OF THE

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER.

Contains 6 ingredients, scientifically combined.

THIS medicine is used by the most eminent Doctors in all parts of the world, who declare that they find it gives greater success than any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they claim the greatest success, are:—

Lung diseases, Anemia (thin and poor blood)
Nervous diseases, Convalescence (from disease).
General debility, Imperfect Nutrition.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES is both a food and a medicine. It improves appetite and digestion, and causes the food to assimilate, thus creating new tissue to take the place of that which is worn out.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS & MEDICINE SHOPS.

Beware of the many "Hypophosphites" and "Phosphate" which, we hear, are urged upon you when "Fellows' Syrup" is asked for.

"FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES may be fairly described as the best of all Tonics,—deserving of a high place in the treatment of all diseases marked by Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Anemia (thin and poor blood), especially in Lung Diseases and Convalescence from disease."—*Birmingham Medical Review*.

Send your name and address, in English on a post card for list of letters to.

M. W. BARNHART, M.D.,

3, Napier Road, Poona.

Advertisements.

WANTED

An experienced retired Hindoo Engineer to superintend the repairs of the Pari Temple.

Apply at No. 18, British Indian Street.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of August, 1892, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st of November, 1892.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

- (1) The law of estoppel in British India.
- (2) The law relating to joint property and partition in British India.
- (3) The law relating to fraud, misrepresentation, and mistake in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1892, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed lectures, and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his introductory lecture.

The Professor will be expected to commence his lectures in November, 1892, and to complete the delivery thereof in the following January. He will be further required to send to the Registrar a complete printed copy of his lectures within five months from the commencement of the delivery thereof.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 18th May, 1891.

DR NANDA LAL MUKHERJI'S

WORLD-FAMED

TOOSHARBINDOO TOILA.

Or the scented and medicated Almond oil.

Price Rs. 1-8 per phial. Packing 4 ans. Rs. 15 per doz.

An agreeable and exquisitely perfumed preparation of Almond oil pronounced by many eminent medical men as being the best of its kind and held in high repute in curing all sorts of head diseases caused by nervous debility, hard study and mental and bodily exhaustion. It restores, improves, and beautifies human hair, prevents it from falling off or turning prematurely grey, excites the scalp to a healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and exerts its curative influence in the most obstinate cases of Baldness by checking the atrophy of the hair follicles. It cools the burning sensation of the extremities of the body when rubbed regularly and is a most suitable Toilet requisite on account of its mild, sweet and lasting fragrance.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. W. Mitniss, M. R. C. London, says—"Tooshar Bindoo is made of purest Almond oil very pleasantly scented, keeps the head cool, has an agreeable sensation when applied."

Dr. Money Lall Dutt, M. R. C. P. says—"Dr. Nanda Lal Mookerjee's Tooshar Bindoo oil will prove beneficial to growth and preservation of healthy hair with nice odour."

Dr. Adhur Nath Chatterjee, Physician to His Highness Maharaja of Nepal, says—"Tooshar Bindoo proved beneficial in a Virgito case under me."

N. B. Besides the above there are numerous testimonials.

To be had at the Suburban Dispensary. Puddopukur Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

Or at Nursinghprosad Dutta & Son, 125 Khangraputty Street, Barra Bazar, Calcutta.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

1. The Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, given under Section 404 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 20,00,000 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.
2. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st October 1891, and will bear interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st April and 1st October of each year.
3. The form of the Debenture-bonds will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.
4. No Debenture Bonds will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.
5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, the 22nd June 1891.
6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1891-92."
7. Each tender must be accompanied by Government promissory notes, currency notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.
8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.
9. The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.
10. The rate at which a tender is made, must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas; a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.
11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
12. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—
One-third by the 15th July.
Do. by the 14th August.
Do. by the 15th September.
- Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.
13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th September 1891.
14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.
15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 2-30 P. M. on Monday, the 22nd June 1891, at the Municipal Office.

JOHN COWIE.

Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,

Calcutta, 23rd May 1891.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. _____ of the Municipal four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1891-92, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees _____ annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me. I enclose Government promissory notes, currency notes, or a cheque for Rs. _____

Signed _____

Dated _____

BATHGATE & CO.
CHEMISTS TO THE VICEROY
CALCUTTA.

VINOLIA.

An emollient Cream for the skin in health and Disease.

Re. 1-8. Rs. 3. Rs. 5.

VINOLIA SOAP.

Of unquestionable purity and excellence Medical, Rs. 1-12; Toilet, Rs. 2.]

VINOLIA POWDER.

For Toilet and Nursery. Shooting, soluble and safe; an excellent remedy for Prickly Heat.
Re. 1-8, Rs. 3-0 and Rs. 5.

BATHGATE'S CANTHARIDINE HAIR STIMULANT.

Will restore the hair in all cases of baldness resulting from illness, or constitutional debility, except those in which the hair glands are destroyed.

Per bottle, Rs. 3; or per half-dozen, Rs. 16.

B. B. SEAL'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

This is the best remedy known for spleen enlargement, and never fails to give relief.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

RUBINI'S ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

A concentrated "Solution" prepared according to Dr. Rubini's formula, much recommended for bowel complaints, spasms, &c., also for catarrh, &c.,
In bottles, at Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

For the rapid and perfect cure of Consumption and Lung Diseases of every description. The Cough is removed, and night-sweats disappear, whilst a feeling of energy is gradually imparted to the whole system.

Rs. 2 per bottle; per dozen, Rs. 20.

BATHGATE'S GOLDEN PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

A splendid remedy for Sluggish Liver, Billiousness, and all hepatic diseases.

In bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

BATHGATE'S SOLUBLE SACCHARINE.

The new substitute for sugar, practically suitable in cases of diabetes, contains about 300 times the sweetening power of cane sugar.

In bottles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 5-8.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

In these Pills, the phosphorus is held in a state of sub-division practically as minute as if it were in solution, thus avoiding the objection so often raised against the use of unoxidized phosphorus.

Rs. 2 per bottle.

BATHGATE'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

Warranted to cleanse the blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

In bottles, at Rs. 2 and 4.

BATHGATE'S BORATED TINCTURE OF MYRRH WITH EAU DE COLOGNE.

For use as a mouth-wash, strengthening the gums preventing them receding from the teeth and imparting a healthy vigour to them when relaxed or spongy.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 4.

ROBERTSON'S EYE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for Sore eyes.

Re. 1-8 per pot.

BATHGATE'S FLUID EXT. OF DANDELION.

Contains all the virtues of the root of the plant (Taraxacum Dens Leonis) so much used in affections of the liver.

In bottles at Rs. 2 and Rs. 4.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD.,

Capital and other Funds £435,473-8-8 on the 31st December 1889.

THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS OF THE

POSITIVE

NOW AMOUNT TO

OVER

Twenty-one Lakhs of Rupees of Government Papers

HELD BY THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES FOR PAYMENT

OF CLAIMS.

The Positive Rates for the Assurance of the Lives of Native Gentlemen have been fixed by eminent European Actuaries are moderate and many leading Native Gentlemen have signified their approval of them.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, Proposal Forms, and all other information may be obtained on application

A. B. ANTRAM,

Manager.

104, Olive Street, Calcutta,

BY APPOINTMENT.

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA DHERAJ OF BURDWAN.

B. L. SEN & CO.,

KABIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.



ADI AYURVEDA MEDICAL HALL.

146, & 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

IN THIS Medical Hall, which was established many years ago and which was the first institution of the kind in India we have always ready all kinds of medicines, medicated oils, and ghee, &c., prepared according to the principles of the *Ayurveda*. We have also for sale a complete set of works relating to the Hindu Medical system, viz., the original text in Sanskrit and Bengali translations. Patients in the mofussil may have themselves treated by furnish us with a full statement of their complaints.

B. L. SEN & CO'S KUNTALA BRISHYA OIL,

Or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey, it cures diseases of the head and brain, and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price, per bottle Re. 1. Postage, &c., As. 6.

Late Venerable Babu Keshub Chunder Sen wrote—
Colootollah, Calcutta 4th July, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Six months' trial has convinced me that your KUNTALA BRISHYA OIL is an efficacious remedy in cases of vertigo and headache.

Yours truly,

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

B. L. SEN & CO'S

Superior and Genuine Makaradhaja.

It is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu pharmacopoea, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhoea, habitual constipation, gleet, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price—7 grains per Rupee, or Rs. 24 per Tolah.

Postage As. 4.

Catalogues free on application.

BENODE LAL SEN, KABIRAJ,

Proprietor.